THE

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OUR letters from the missions this month fill an unusual amount of space because of the most interesting communications from China. These letters make it very clear that there has been a vast change in the attitude of the Chinese people toward foreigners and especially toward missionaries. Let no one suppose that there has been an entire change of heart on the part of the people. Doubtless many of the professions of penitence and friendship have been hollow, made through fear of punishment, or a desire to placate those who are in power, but the Chinese have learned through recent events a lesson of greatest value both for themselves and for outsiders. Since most of these letters from the missions were in type, a letter reaches us from Dr. Atwood, reporting that at Fen-cho-fu there are ninety-four church members and catechumens, connected with whom are 316 persons. The services are regularly maintained, and the outlook is encouraging. At Tai-ku there are about forty church members and probationers. Three English Baptist missionaries have returned to Taiyuanfu, the provincial capital of Shansi, and Dr. Atwood met five men of the China Inland Mission on the borders of the province going inland. Sixteen missionaries of the Presbyterian Board are now at Pao-ting-fu, eight of them being women. Clearly, China is now open for missionary work.

The Letters from China.

CHEERING tidings continue to come from Japan. The Special Advance Movement of last year has inspired the churches to continue their evangelistic efforts, and services were held at the beginning of the year in connection with the resumption of this particular form of effort. Arrangements were made for a series of meetings in many churches. At Kyoto, Dr. Albrecht reports that it is planned to have daily preaching in connection with a large festival, continuing for fifty days, celebrating the 1100th anniversary of the founding of the chief Shinto temple in that city. The coming to Japan of Dr. R. A. Torrey, of the Moody Bible School at Chicago, is spoken of as most opportune. Dr. Albrecht reports that the addresses of Dr. Torrey have produced a great impression, leading Christians to a better apprehension of their obligations as winners of souls, and also bringing, in the city of Kyoto alone, over 100 persons to decide to enter upon the Christian life. At all the services held by Dr. Torrey, the church was crowded to its full capacity.

Good News from Japan.

WHAT is reported on the preceding page of Kyoto is substantially true of other districts of the empire. Mr. Rowland, of Sapporo, reports that in the Hokkaido, the great northern island, during the past year two of the Kumi-ai churches have assumed self-support, two new churches have been organized, three church edifices erected, and sixty-eight adults baptized. In the month of January, Dr. Albrecht and Hon. S. Ebara visited Okayama and Hiroshima for special meetings, and Dr. Albrecht writes that in both cities they could address audiences of from three to eight hundred, mostly young men, without slightest opposition. Their addresses received the closest attention everywhere. The cry of our brethren in Japan is for more help to enable them to gather the harvest which is ready for the reapers. They especially call for speakers of the evangelistic type, like Mr. Mott and Dr. Torrey, who have recently visited them. All letters from Japan confirm the belief in the genuineness and depth of the religious awakening in the empire.

Other Cities of Japan.

IT will be remembered that on the outbreak of the war in the Transvaal, missionary operations were immediately broken up, and our missionary at Johannesburg, Rev. Mr. Goodenough, was obliged to retreat to Natal. He has recently received a permit to return, and on January 2 he left Durban for his old station. He reports that the trains are running regularly not only on this line, but from Natal to the Transvaal, also from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria. On the way he saw no other signs of war than the block houses which are in evidence all along the line. At Johannesburg he found fewer soldiers and fewer policemen than in former days. The town is filling up fast and has resumed much of its old appearance, except that tram cars are not running as yet. His own house and furnishings at the precinct of Mayfair he found practically intact; his other house in the town had been pretty well looted. For the three Sundays he was there, there were good audiences in the Johannesburg chapel, and it appears that with the exception of two or three months, when the Boers used the chapel for one of their schools, the natives maintained services regularly. Since the British occupation the chapel has been repaired, and is looking very well. Mr. Goodenough was obliged to go back to Natal on account of the mission meeting, but he will return soon and take up his permanent residence at Johannesburg, with good courage and expecting large results in the future.

Johannesburg Revisited.

THE Missionary Home at Auburndale needs a new piano and a new cabinet organ. The old piano which they now have has ceased to be of much help to the children in the practice of their music, and the old organ has ceased to be devotional at daily prayers. Would not some reader of the *Herald* deem it a privilege to supply one or both of these needs? A good second-hand instrument would probably meet the necessities of the case, and at the same time be a genuine help to a large number of missionary children whom the Home shelters, and who are being educated for future usefulness in the service.

Instruments Needed.

Financial.

ONE HALF of the fiscal year of the Board has passed, and we give the receipts for the sixth month, as also the six months, for the careful consideration of the readers of the *Herald*.

	February, 1901.	February, 1902.
Donations	$40,470.67	$33,613.36*
Legacies	4,494.94	10,536.33
	$44,965.61	$44,149.69

	6 mos., 1901.	6 mos., 1902.
Donations	$238,633.29	$268,941.29
Legacies	51,492.17	48,354.52
	$290,125.46	$317,295.81

* Not including receipts for the debt.

Increase in donations for six months, $30,308.00; decrease in legacies, $3,137.65; net increase, $27,170.35.

The debt of the Board September 1, 1901, was $102,341.38. Receipts for the debt, in February, not included in the above statement, are $2,631.55; and for six months, $65,604.14.

"Why is the financial problem, which ought to be the easiest of solutions, the hardest?" This was the very pertinent question made by the Honorary Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, Mr. Fox, at the Student Volunteer Convention held at Toronto. The Prudential Committee has made an honest, careful and conservative statement of the needs of the Board for this year, and sent it to every church of our order in the country, specially requesting that it be made the subject of careful thought in every part of the land, and before every Congregational church. The financial condition of the Board is not encouraging, and what shall we say more, but to entreat the pastors and officers of the churches and all friends to pray earnestly and believingly, and to plan wisely and largely for a prompt advance in gifts?

There was nearly seven thousand dollars decrease in gifts from the living last month, as compared with one year ago, and we needed a large advance. What shall we do? What can you do?

The Situation in Turkey.

REPORTS of disturbances in some sections of the Turkish Empire are coming quite frequently, and there is, no doubt, great unrest in certain quarters. While any repetition of the massacres such as took place a few years ago is not likely, there may be serious local disturbances. It is known that not long since a massacre was planned for the city of Diarbekir, about ninety miles southeast of Harpoot. Charges were made that certain men were disloyal, and this was followed by their arrest and imprisonment. The charge was unproven; nevertheless forty-two men were sentenced for three years. This led to further disturbances, and the foreign consuls took the matter up, believing that a general massacre was planned. By their representations at Constantinople this disaster was averted.

Revivals in Central Turkey.

JUST as our pages are ready for the press, letters have come reporting religious awakenings of marked character at Tarsus and at Adana in our Central Turkey Mission. We have no room now to give a letter from Rev. W. N. Chambers, giving the full story of this blessed work of grace. The Master is evidently blessing the work of our Board in a remarkable way.

Bible Picture Rolls.

IN many of our mission fields the Providence Bible Picture Rolls or Cook's Picture Rolls are used with great success, both delighting and instructing the older people as well as children, many of whom cannot read any language except that of pictures. Those who can spare these picture rolls, whether of this year or any previous year, will confer a great favor by sending them to the Rooms of the Board, whence they will be forwarded to the several missions that have asked for them.

A Bureau of Missions.

AT the time of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference in New York in 1900, it was felt that there ought to be some permanent organization which should hold the valuable material collected at the Exhibit of the conference, adding to it in the future, thus constituting a missionary museum, which it was believed would awaken and maintain popular interest in the cause, as well as be helpful to all students of missions. Connected with this idea was a suggestion that there is a vast amount of missionary information which it is desirable to have at hand, but which no one of the present missionary organizations could wisely or properly prepare and distribute. Much of the literature now needed, such as maps, statistics, addresses, tracts, etc., on the general theme of missions, might be used by all societies, thus saving much cost in labor and money. The desirability of having some organization which should take this matter in hand, seemed so great to the representatives of the Foreign Missionary Boards of the United States and Canada, in their Conference held in New York in January, 1901, that they appointed a large committee to consider and report upon a plan for a Bureau of Missionary Information. This committee did not succeed in presenting a plan which was acceptable to the requisite number of missionary societies. In the meantime another plan has been presented, which has been approved by the Conference just held at Toronto. The Board of Directors of the Christian Missions Museum and Library, already in existence, has arranged with the American Museum of Natural History of New York, which has large and well appointed rooms, to provide an ample place as well as curatorship for a missionary department. A Bureau of Missions is to be incorporated, consisting of a few gentlemen, but with an Advisory Committee of persons specially identified with missions, which shall have full charge of the three departments: (1) Missionary Information; (2) The Museum; (3) The Library. The plans of the Board of Directors are not fully matured, except so far as relate to the Museum, which will be located as stated above. The location of the Library and the Bureau of Information are yet to be determined. The Executive Committee of the

Ecumenical Missionary Conference has turned over to this new Bureau of Missions all its books and assets, including quite a sum of money remaining after all expenses of the Ecumenical Conference have been met. Rev. Edwin M. Bliss, D.D., well known in all missionary circles, is the Secretary of the Bureau, and we trust that this new organization will prove a valuable assistant in the missionary movements of the century.

Conference of Foreign Missionary Boards.

THE Ninth Annual Conference of representatives of the Foreign Missionary Boards of the United States and Canada was held in Toronto, Canada, February 25th and 26th. This is the first time the Conference has been held outside of New York City, but the meeting this year was timed to the Student Volunteer Convention, held in the same city immediately after this Conference. There was an attendance of not far from seventy representatives of the various Boards, and the discussions again showed the value of comparing notes from the differing points of view of the many societies. The main questions covered three points — How to develop the Missionary Spirit in the Home Churches; the Young People's Forward Movement; and Higher Education in Missions, with special reference to present conditions in China. Cheering reports were given of the progress made, in connection with our government, in prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to the uncivilized peoples. A resolution was ordered to be sent to both the Canadian and United States legislative committees in regard to Chinese exclusion legislation. The question as to the wisdom of continuing this Conference as an annual gathering was referred to a special committee of three to make report next year.

The Church Well Known.

THE prominence attained by our mission at Chihuahua, Mexico, is borne witness to by a large poster of a grand circus in that city, which is announced to be held in the ample space "fronting the Church of the Holy Trinity." This is the church of the American Board in that city. The proximity of such an exhibition is certainly not desirable, even for a few days, but the announcement given of the place shows that the church is a well recognized institution throughout the community.

In the Philippines.

WE have previously referred to special gifts made to our Board for the purpose of opening a mission station somewhere in the Philippine Islands. Inquiries as to the field and search for suitable agents to undertake this pioneer work have been prosecuted, but as yet no definite decisions have been reached. Rev. Mr. Rodgers, of the Presbyterian Mission at Manila, who is also secretary of the Evangelical Union, with headquarters at that city, has furnished some valuable information, and in behalf of the Union has eagerly welcomed the suggestion that our Board open a station on the island of Mindanao. This island is known only as to the settlements along its coast, the interior being practically unexplored. There are lines of communication by steamer to the important points, one of the principal towns being Zamboanga, on the southwest corner of the island. Very few of the people profess to be Catholics:

they are either Mohammedans or Pagans. Mr. Rodgers, in behalf of the Union, expresses the earnest hope that our Board will speedily send some representative to take up work on Mindanao, and gives it as his opinion that no other island offers so desirable a field as this.

Why the Walls Stand.

Rev. H. P. Perkins, on reaching Pao-ting-fu, China, reports that the walls in the hospital compound were partially standing, which was rather a surprising fact, since in ordinary cases the materials were seized and carried off. The reason given for sparing this portion of the wall was that the natives found the brick so hard to pull off that they concluded to leave a good-sized remnant. This showed its good construction. The work put into the wall saved it. Mr. Perkins adds, "When one remembers that these same walls went up under Rev. Isaac Pierson's oversight, the explanation is not far to seek."

The Railroad to Central Africa.

On the 20th of December last the first locomotive on the Uganda Railway reached the Lake Victoria, which is in the very heart of Africa, directly on the Equator. The road from Mombasa, on the east coast, to the Lake is 582 miles in length. Begun a little over four years ago, the construction has steadily progressed to Port Florence on the southern bay of the great Lake. Communication from that point across the Lake to the capital of Uganda will be by steamer. It is said that a direct telegram from Port Florence to the British Foreign Office in London, announcing the arrival of the first locomotive, was received within an hour and a half of the time of despatching it.

Famine and Plague in India.

In certain sections of India there is still chronic suffering from famine. Crops in the Punjab are failing for want of rain, and the outlook is most gloomy. The plague is evidently on the increase in some districts. During the last week in January there were 11,445 deaths as against 9,204 in the preceding week. In the corresponding week last year, the deaths from this cause were 3,396. Nearly one half of these deaths were in the Bombay district, where our Marathi Mission is located.

Foes of Missions.

Bishop Graves, of the mission of the American Episcopal Church at Shanghai, has recently said "the three foes of missions are the tessellated pavement, the new altar, and the stained glass window," which is a sententious way of saying that unnecessary expenditures for decoration at home stand in the way of generous giving for work abroad. By all means let the house of God be suitably decorated, but not to the detriment of work for the Kingdom of God abroad. Some churches seem occasionally to reach a conviction that they ought to do something in the Lord's work, and so they provide a new porch, or a memorial window, or make some other addition to their local church edifice, costing more, and often many times more, than they give for the preaching of the gospel in the regions beyond. Is this the service which is most pleasing to the Lord?

THE RELEASE OF MISS STONE.

THREE days after the last number of the *Missionary Herald* came from the press, the joyful tidings were received by cable from Salonica that Miss Ellen M. Stone and Madame Tsilka were released from their captivity by the brigands. The first message simply reported the fact of release, with the added statement that they were "in good health and good spirits." Coming from an authentic source, the message was instantly given to the press, and myriads of hearts in this land and in all civilized lands rejoiced over the good tidings. "Psalm 124" were the words immediately cabled to Miss Stone by the officers of the Board.

MISS ELLEN M. STONE.

Few cases of the kind have ever awakened an equal interest throughout the world; in palaces and in hovels, in political cabinets and in quiet homes, the story has been told. The press has teemed with the reports, many of them grossly incorrect, others wholly fictitious. The simple truth is that beyond the fact of the abduction, and the demands of the brigands for an enormous ransom, little has been known in regard to what has transpired during these 172 days since the capture. It may be well to rehearse here the main facts.

Miss Ellen M. Stone went to European Turkey, as a missionary of the American Board, in 1878. In recent years she has had special charge of the work for Bible-women, locating them in the towns and villages in Macedonia and Bulgaria, having her headquarters at Salonica. Her time was largely spent in visiting these Bible-women, and hence she often had occasion to pass over the mountainous region between Macedonia and Bulgaria. On the 3d of September last, while passing over a road which she and the other missionaries had frequently traversed, and with a company of Bible-women whom she

was to locate at different points, they were attacked by a large band of brigands. Traveling with Miss Stone and her company were Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka, Mrs. Tsilka being a Bulgarian by birth, and once connected with the Girls' Boarding School at Samokov. She came to America and entered Mr. Moody's school at Northfield, and prepared herself for a trained nurse. While in this country she married Mr. Tsilka, who was a graduate of our Mission Collegiate and Theological Institute at Samokov, and also a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka had been engaged in Christian work in Kortcha, Albania, but just prior to her capture they had been at her home in Bansko.

The attack of the brigands was clearly within Turkish territory. Though they may have been residents of Macedonia, they were known to be Bulgarians by birth, since they spoke the Turkish language imperfectly. Dismissing all the company but Miss Stone and Madame Tsilka, the brigands hastened with their captives into the mountains, and this was the last seen of them until February 23. During all this period of five and a half months, one or two letters from Miss Stone were received by her kindred in the United States or her friends in Turkey. Her exact whereabouts were not known, and for a time it was a grave question whether she and her associate were alive.

During all these months of their confinement most strenuous efforts have been made to secure the release of the captives. The aid of both the Turkish and Bulgarian governments was sought, but such is the mutual jealousy of these two Powers that they have hindered rather than helped in the effort. Neither nation wished to have the release effected on their own territory, lest that fact should be used as fixing responsibility. The pursuit of the brigands by force of arms was impracticable, not so much on account of the mountainous country, as because it might involve the lives of the captives. Communications with the brigands were secured occasionally, only to be broken off by the interference of officials, whose presence frightened away those who were ready to accept the ransom and hand over their prisoners.

Our first, and as yet only, report *by letter* concerning the deliverance comes from Dr. House, under date of Salonica, February 28th, received at our Rooms March 15th. He writes: —

"The captives were left on Sunday morning, February 23d, at about three and a half or four o'clock, under a pear tree a little distance from the village of Gradishortsi, which is about three miles to the west of the city of Strumnitza. They had to wait in the cold until light before they entered the village, on account of the dogs which are usually very savage. At dawn of day, Mrs. Tsilka went toward the village and found an Albanian, who led them to the head man of the village; and through him they obtained horses for the city, where they arrived at nine o'clock, and were received with great joy."

Telegrams were immediately sent in all directions, and on the 25th of February, Dr. House and Mr. Garguilo, who had been waiting anxiously at Serres, went to Strumnitza and escorted the captives to Salonica, where, when Dr. House wrote, they were guests in the mission house. People from

towns and villages in all directions came to greet them, and at Salonica a great crowd awaited them, including people of several nationalities. Dr. House writes: —

"The negotiations with the brigands were carried on by me, while the questions that arose between our Legation and the Turkish government were attended to by Mr. Peet and Mr. Garguilo. I met the brigands alone with my agent, and of course was in their power, as they twice said to me. I told them, however, that as a negotiator they, *of course*, would not touch me. . . . If I could only go over the story of the vicissitudes of this rescue work, of the times when all seemed lost from the movements of troops, and then the wonderful Providence of God which at last enabled us to pass to the brigands the money *secretly*, in the face of all the espionage of the government and newspaper correspondents, you would be deeply interested. It was the hardest and, perhaps at times, the most exciting work of my life. At one time it seemed quite possible that we might not come out of the work alive. God was far better to us than our fears, and gave us a wonderful victory, which has even called forth the congratulations of correspondents who, because of our secrecy, were against us."

Our missionaries who have been engaged in this affair have written repeatedly of the difficulties attending their work — one chief difficulty being that reports of their operations were published in the newspapers of the world, which though often very incorrect, yet afforded so much information that their enemies were enabled to foil the plans made. The accounts of the large sums raised in the United States toward the ransom were immediately telegraphed to Samokov, and were known speedily by the brigands themselves. The reticence of our pages in this matter, which some have thought very strange, has been solely on account of repeated injunctions from our friends on the ground.

It ought to be known that the work of the committee in charge of the matter in Turkey has been difficult, delicate and even dangerous. One of them writes: "The story of our work would be of thrilling interest if it could be told. Perhaps it never can be told on account of endangering our own lives or those of others." It should be added, moreover, that just prior to the deliverance, the outlook to those who had the matter in charge was about as dark as it had been at any previous time. It was absolutely necessary to pay the ransom before recovering the captives, and after it had been paid, it was not at all clear that Turkish officials would not succeed in obstructing the transfer of Miss Stone and Madame Tsilka to their friends. If any pledges have been made to secure this result, we are not as yet informed of them. Miss Stone will have a story to tell which will be of thrilling interest, whether or not she is able to go into details as to places and persons. She will doubtless tell it in her own time and way; when and where this will be we are not yet informed, though it is probable that she will return to the United States before a great while.

We join most heartily with her kindred and her mission in thanks to Almighty God for her deliverance with that of her Bulgarian associate, and

we venture also to thank those who, by generous gifts and fervent prayers, have aided to bring about this result. The question of what is yet to be done in view of this outrage upon an American citizen is a most serious and perplexing one. Our government has been most sympathetic in the case, and we doubt not it will continue to act efficiently.

ONE STATION SCHOOL IN INDIA. 1867–1901.

BY REV. H. J. BRUCE, SATARA.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago, in July, 1866, I was transferred, with my family, from Khokar to Rahuri, a station twenty-three miles north of Ahmednagar.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL AT RAHURI IN 1867.

The station had been previously occupied, for several years, by Rev. Amos Abbott and family, and the work there had been well begun. Soon after our going to Rahuri, in the early months of 1867, an important change was introduced into our educational system by authorization of our Prudential Committee at home. We were allowed to bring in some of the brighter and better boys and girls from the little village schools, and support them for a time from mission funds, while they studied at the Station School. This central school was called a "Station School," because it was located at a mission station, where the missionary could have it under his constant supervision. Early in that same year a new schoolhouse was built near the Maharwadi, a photograph of which is shown on this page. From a letter which was written at that time, I quote the following description: "Our schoolhouse has but one door

and three small windows. It boasts neither desks nor chairs and has no furniture except a small raised platform, built of earth, on which the teacher sits and puts his books. The floor is made of earth pounded hard, the walls are of mud, and the roof is a thatch. And yet this schoolhouse is a new one, and it is thought to be quite nice. The children number about twenty, and they sit on the floor, cross-legged, with their books, slates and inkstands before them."

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL AT RAHURI IN 1902.

Our friends have sometimes wondered what is the good of these little village and station schools. They do not see the results, and they doubt their utility. I have therefore much pleasure in referring to this old photograph with its little group of teacher and pupils, in the light of later knowledge. The teacher, standing at the head of the row of boys, is Sonaji, who afterwards became the pastor of the church at Shingave Tukai, and still later he was the valued assistant of Mrs. Bissell in her extensive village work. He has recently entered upon his rest. Next to him is Sawaleram, now Rev. Sawaleram, for many years pastor of the church at Parner, and now pastor of the First Church at Ahmednagar. This is the largest church in our mission. Next to Sawaleram is Bapuji, who was for some years pastor of the church at Madhe, and who is now an evangelist in the northern Rahuri district. The fourth is Oomaji, who has for many years been one of the principal teachers in the Girls' Boarding School at Ahmednagar. The fifth is Rowji Sarte, who is now pastor

of the church at Hingangaon. In the front row the boy seated on the ground and dressed in black is Samuel, the son of Rev. Waneram. He afterwards became a mission agent, but is now dead. The two girls standing nearest to Sonaji are Nirai and Bhagu, whose touching story has been published by Mrs. Bruce. Nirai, after years of promising attention to better things, finally yielded to the temptations of the world, and died without hope in Christ. Bhagubai became the wife of Oomaji, and has been for many years an earnest and faithful Bible-woman.

Do any of my readers think, in view of later developments, that a little school like this, insignificant as it may appear at the time, is not a paying investment? The amount of good accomplished by these seven persons in their long lives of usefulness can never be told. And this will be multiplied over and over as the generations go on. Was it not Abraham Lincoln who said that when he saw a live boy he felt like taking off his hat? "For no one," said he, "could tell what possibilities for good might develop in that young life." It is so with our village and station schools. The latent possibilities for good are beyond all our powers of reckoning.

I left Rahuri in the Autumn of 1871 and came to Satara. My successor there was Rev. W. O. Ballantine, M.D., under whose fostering care great changes have been wrought, as represented in the second picture. The little thatched schoolhouse, with its mud floor and walls, has given place to the large and imposing building seen upon the right, with its floors of pavement, its walls of stone, and its numerous arches enclosing spacious verandas. On the left is the school hall, and beyond this are the teachers' houses. All these were erected, partly by famine funds, and partly by gifts from friends at home.

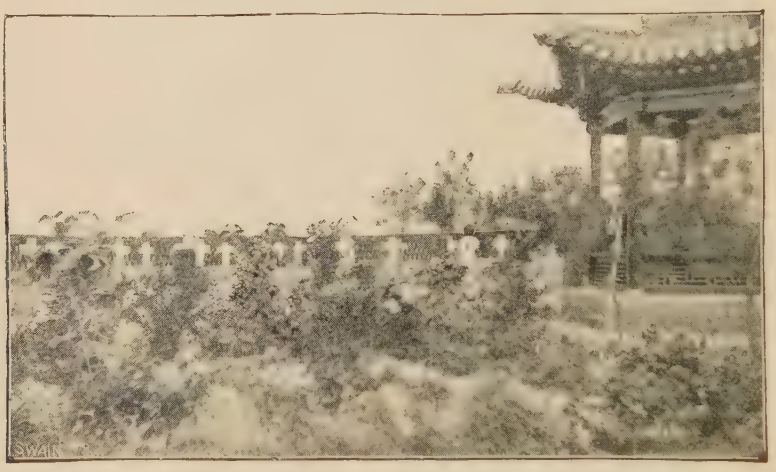
It was a gala day at Rahuri when the accompanying photograph was taken in September last. The Deputation from America was there on a visit, and the Christians, and many non-Christians, were gathered to welcome them. Thus the work grows and spreads, and the simple accommodations which we thought sufficient thirty-four years ago, must give place to the enlarged necessities of the present time.

THE MISSIONARY PEACE COMMISSION IN SHANSI.

THE *Missionary Herald* for November last contained a letter from Dr. I. J. Atwood, giving an extended account of the reception accorded to the Missionary Peace Commission, which reached Tai-yuan-fu, the capital of Shansi, on the ninth of last July. This Commission was formed on the proposal of Shen Tun Ho, the Taotai, or principal officer of the province, next to the governor. At the time of the Boxer insurrection, Shen Tun Ho was in disfavor because of his friendliness to foreigners, and on this account he was exiled to Kalgan, where he aided our missionaries in their escape from that city. It is one of the indications of the changed condition of affairs in China that he has now been promoted to the high office of Taotai of Shansi.

THE MISSIONARY PEACE COMMISSION IN SHANSI.

At his suggestion, said to have been supported by Li Hung Chang, an invitation was given, in June of last year, to missionaries representing the English Baptist, the China Inland, the American Board, and the Swedish missions to send a Peace Commission to Tai-yuan-fu that some open apology might be made for the atrocities which had been committed against foreigners, and also for a conference concerning indemnity for the losses of property and lives. We are glad to give here a cut from a photograph of the Commissioners which appeared first in the *Missionary Herald* of the English Baptist Society. In this picture there are represented five Chinese officials, seven missionaries, and one English officer. Of the five who are seated, Shen Tun Ho is the first one at the reader's right. Dr. Edwards, of the English Baptist Society, having in his hand a fan, is at the center of the row. Directly behind Dr. Edwards, in Chinese dress, is Dr. Atwood, of our American Board. In the rear row, the officer at the left, with the military cap, is Major Pereira,



THE MARTYRS' CEMETERY AT TAI-YUAN-FU.

of the English army; next to him, Mr. Tjader, of the Swedish Mission; then Dr. Atwood, and next Mr. Hoste, of the China Inland Mission, and two missionaries of the English Baptist Society.

The reception given the missionary party was most extraordinary. They were met at Pao-ting-fu by a deputation, and on nearing Tai-yuan-fu they were borne in chairs, with honorable escort, the streets being lined with people showing every mark of respect. The highest officials were present in full dress, and in the sight of all the people the chief officer addressed them: "I welcome you in the name of the Emperor of China." Feasts were provided, and the seats of honor were given the missionaries, and the people understood perfectly that the object of all this was to make apology, as far as possible, for the atrocious treatment which their martyred associates had received. In that city of Tai-yuan-fu, fifty-four foreigners were massacred. Among the arrangements made was a public funeral, of huge proportions and of a most elaborate character, and on the very first anniversary of their martyrdom their

memories were honored by ceremonies such as the Chinese themselves thought most suitable.

The story of this reception of the Peace Commission is one of the most remarkable in the recent history of China. At the conferences which were held by the Chinese with the missionaries, some matters relating to indemnities for losses were amicably arranged, and the officials seemed most ready to grant all civil and religious liberty to the Christians. Among the proposals made by these officials was one that cemeteries should be provided by the Chinese authorities for the burial of the remains of the martyred missionaries, and that suitable monuments should be erected to their memory. We give here a cut of the martyrs' cemetery provided at Tai-yuan-fu. Similar cemeteries have been provided, with ample room, for our missionaries of the American Board who perished at Fen-cho-fu and Taiku. Who can fail to recognize the hand of God in the marvelous change wrought in the hearts of the Chinese people! The wrath of man has been made to praise Him.

MRS. CLARA HAMLIN LEE.

With deep sorrow we have to record the death, on January 23, of Mrs. Lee, wife of Rev. L. O. Lee, D.D., of Marash, Central Turkey. The blow comes most unexpectedly, for she fell a victim to pneumonia after a sickness of only five days. Sad to relate, Dr. Lee was absent from Marash at the time, and could not be found by telegraph or messenger in season to enable him to return to Marash until the day prior to the funeral.

MRS. CLARA H. LEE.

Mrs. Lee was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, and was born at Constantinople, March 3, 1853, where when but twelve years of age she made public confession of her faith in Christ. On coming to the United States her studies were pursued at Hartford, and subsequently at Abbot Academy, Andover, where she graduated in 1873. After teaching for a while at Princeton, N. J., she offered her services, in 1879, to the American Board, saying, in her letter, "Of course I should prefer going to Constantinople, but if that cannot be, I will go to any place where I can help." She was appointed as teacher in the "Home,"

now the American College for Girls, at Constantinople, where for a decade she rendered most excellent service. In 1889, September 5, she was married to Rev. L. O. Lee, D.D., who had then for nine years been connected with the Central Turkey Mission, and thereafter her home was in Marash.

Those who have known Mrs. Lee during all these years will heartily agree with a sentence in a testimonial furnished by Miss Philena McKeen, of Andover, at the time of her appointment: "A true child of her father, she has extraordinary ability and remarkable facility in many directions, and that not only in diversity, but in the amount of her work and its general excellence." Her life was a busy one, and she threw all her energies into the missionary work in which she was engaged. We cannot forbear giving here an extract from a letter of Mrs. Cyrus Hamlin, now in Lexington, Mass., in reference to her beloved daughter: —

"She was one of those who combine, in a rare degree, the practical with the ideal; quietness with efficiency. As a child, she was remarkable for her conscientious, painstaking discharge of whatever seemed to be duty. These traits went with her through her life and her work. At the time of the massacres, in 1895, when waiting, with children around her, for the inrush of the Turkish mob that was thundering at her doors, she was calm and collected. She knew in Whom she believed!"

In a recent letter to her mother, Mrs. Lee described a tour of several days which she had just made among the poor villages in the vicinity of Marash, for the purpose of caring for the orphans who had been sent out to obtain their living among these villages. In this letter Mrs. Lee said: "The comforts of civilization seem good after ten days of semi-barbarism. It was dark when we reached Marash, and as I stepped into our cozy parlor with its white curtains and carpet and bright lamplight, I could not help exclaiming aloud. The first impression was as though I had stepped into a palace, though it is very small, as you know; but the contrast between comfort and misery never struck me so sharply before." In referring to this incident, Mrs. Hamlin adds: "I love to think that when, so soon after this, she stepped across the threshold of the Home above, there came to her fearless, trusting soul a far more intense and glad surprise, stepping from earth's darkness into Heaven's light with the welcome, 'Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"

In a brief note from Mr. Macallum, of Marash, he speaks of the fact that when her disease first made its appearance, Mrs. Lee seemed impressed with the thought that it might be fatal, but her faith was wholly unshaken. Everything that skill or love could accomplish was done for her, but she passed peacefully and even triumphantly into the unseen world, committing her loved ones to the care of the covenant-keeping God.

To her bereaved husband and family, as well as to the mission which has suffered so great a loss, the sympathy of many hearts will go out.

MRS. ORIANA RELIEF IRELAND.

Death has taken from the earthly service "the first missionary child of the Zulu Mission." Mrs. O. R. Ireland died on March 3 at the home of her son, Rev. W. F. Ireland, pastor of the Congregational Church in West Groton, N. Y. Mrs. Ireland was a daughter of Rev. Aldin Grout, one of the pioneers of the Zulu Mission, and was born at Bethelsdorp, Cape Colony, December 9, 1835. Brought by her father to America, she was educated at Monson Academy and Mt. Holyoke Seminary. In 1864 she married Rev. William Ireland, of the Zulu Mission, who died while on a visit in Boston in 1888. Mrs. Ireland remained with the mission at Amanzimtote until 1897, devoting herself to work for the Zulu kraal girls, receiving them into her home in large numbers. Rev. F. R. Bunker, who was an associate at the Amanzimtote station, writes of her: —

"As a wife and mother, and as a home maker, she played her part well. In 1894 'Ireland Home' for kraal girls was established, and Mrs. Ireland became the principal of it until she returned to America on account of impaired health. Her life was characterized by whole-hearted devotion to the Master's service in caring for Zulu girls. She was wise in guiding them to the better life. The girls came to love her as a mother, and her influence and memory will be perpetuated in many homes in Natal. She was a kind and thoughtful friend among her associates, always cheerful and hopeful in her work, notwithstanding many difficulties, and full of faith in the future of Ireland Home. Would that Ireland Home, now closed for lack of funds, might be reopened and properly endowed as a memorial to this noble woman."

It was characteristic of Mrs. Ireland, and another evidence of her missionary devotion, that after a stay of four years in the United States, having recovered her health in some good degree, she desired to return to the work in Natal, and was planning so to do. Arrangements were in progress by which she hoped to go back this spring. But God has called her to a higher service. She leaves four children, and of the number one daughter is doing missionary work among the Zulus. And besides these she leaves scores of Christian young women, once wild Zulu kraal girls, who have learned to call her "mother," and who, under God, owe their redemption from a life of degradation to this now sainted woman.

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONVENTION.

BY SECRETARY CHARLES H. DANIELS, D.D.

The Fourth Convention of the Student Volunteers was held in Toronto, Canada, February 26 to March 2. Every one of the five days of the convention was full of instruction and inspiration. Each day seemed to be the best of all, and it was often asked, "Can there be a climax after this?" The city of Toronto gave a hearty reception to the delegates, and made all feel at home. The place of meeting, Massey Hall, was eminently fitted for the purpose, a fine auditorium with two tiers of gallery, and seating something over 4,000

people. To sit upon the platform, and face such an audience of upturned faces, all intent upon the progress of the foreign missionary enterprise in all the world; to hear the voice of praise, led by the grand organ and cornet in such hymns as, "The Son of God goes forth to war," "Fling out the banner," and "*Ein Feste Burg;*" to join in prayer and thought with such a company of educated young people, was an occasion never to be forgotten. The sessions in Massey Hall were held in the morning and evening of each day. The afternoons were given to sectional meetings. The first afternoon was devoted to the several mission fields of the world, with addresses by missionaries; the second to denominational rallies, some thirty-four in number; and the third to special departments of foreign missionary work, such as the educational, evangelistic, medical, literary, and like themes. The general meetings in the Massey Hall were crowded to its utmost capacity, and in the evenings two parallel meetings were held in the Metropolitan Methodist Church and the Cooke Presbyterian Church, and these were also crowded.

The first session of the convention emphasized the need of Personal Religion. In the other sessions large topics were presented, such as, "The making Christ known to all Men the Duty of every Christian;" "Points to be Emphasized in Preparation for Missionary Work;" "Aims and Opportunities of the Movement;" "Influence of Missionary Literature;" "Duties of Pastors;" "Need of a Forward Movement in the Christian World," discussed by Mr. Mott; "The Money Problem," which had an able and stirring exponent in President Capen of the American Board; and perhaps the most remarkable address of all the convention, upon the "Abounding Resources of the Christian Church," by Robert E. Speer, that young leader and orator of the Presbyterian Board. The report, by the executive committee, of "Four Years' Progress," given by the chairman, Mr. Mott, was instructive, encouraging and at points statesmanlike. With such other speakers as Bishops Galloway and Thoburn, Messrs. Stevenson, Ament, Gamewell, Underwood, Taylor and Hotchkiss, also Beach, Wishard, Goucher and other kindred spirits, surely the best discussions could be expected. A most welcome guest was the honorary secretary of the Church Missionary Society of London, Mr. Fox, whose words had great weight and gave much delight.

The primary aim of this student uprising for missions is to furnish sufficient missionaries for the world's evangelization. At the same time the movement must be distinctly influential in raising up a mission-loving pastorate at home, and a company of laymen conscious of a responsibility to maintain this work of the churches. The field which this movement is supposed to cultivate is the 1,000 colleges, universities, and institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada, which enroll about 200,000 students. These facts indicate the importance of the movement as it relates to the future of the mission enterprise.

The movement is under the direction of able young men who have established themselves in the affection and confidence of the institutions of learning as conservative and sensible leaders. The chairman, John R. Mott, is known the world around, the vice-chairman, Prof. J. Ross Stevenson, has

just been called to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City, and the secretary, F. P. Turner, has shown himself a wise executive. The organization is incorporated in New York, and has an able Board of Trustees. After each convention an Advisory Board is chosen from the mission boards, with duties as indicated in the name. From time to time a splendid company of assistants have been employed in deputation and college work. The educational department of the Movement is one of the strongest and most far-reaching, and is under the direction of Rev. Harlan P. Beach, well-known to the readers of the *Missionary Herald.* It is the aim of the movement to hold these general conventions once in four years, or once in each generation of students. Between the conventions, institutes, summer schools, and gatherings under the care of Volunteer Unions, are held in populous educational centers.

Under the educational department there has been great advance reported during the last four years. At the Cleveland meeting in 1898 there were 267 study classes reported, with 2,361 students. Last year there were 325 such classes, enrolling 4,797 students. This is significant as relates to the leadership in the churches in the future. During the last four years text-books, and other publications, have been sold in numbers reaching at least 100,000 copies. Not only so, but because of this movement a missionary library may be found in nearly every college in the land. The claims of missions are now made known in these colleges, and the students go forth to their life work embued with the thought of the Church's great mission to the world. Up to the present year 1,953 volunteers have gone as missionaries to every part of the world, and are allied with about fifty missionary boards. Following back over the sixteen years of the history of this movement, 100 per cent more volunteers have gone to the field the last eight years, than during the first eight. This student movement has gone out to other nations in similar ways, so that at the late convention salutations were made possible from many a clime.

Spiritual power, intelligent discussion, sober enthusiasm may be said to have characterized the convention. Every moment was an inspiration. Representatives were enrolled from 357 colleges, 51 medical schools, 57 theological seminaries, registering 2,296 students and 212 professors. Secretaries of missionary boards, leaders of young people's societies, etc., increased the number to the full enrollment of 2,955 delegates. It was a responsive audience to address, a company of trained young men and women, representing the best that our country affords of its young educated life. We sympathize with an editorial in the Boston *Journal:* "It is a fine spectacle, which must move those who are not often stirred by a religious impulse; and it should lead to more generous contributions for sending them into mission fields."

LETTERS FROM THE MISSIONS.

Foochow Mission.

EFFORTS AT SELF-SUPPORT.

MR. HINMAN reports some recent efforts to promote self-support in the churches of Foochow. Under date of January 4, he writes: —

"During the last three days I have invited the members of the three city churches under my charge this year to meet at my house and talk over what could be done towards being independent of mission funds. From fifty to eighty have been present on the different days, the membership of each church being fairly well represented on its special day. Mr. Gardner, Mr. Peet and the native preachers have made strong appeals to the people, and we all have been greatly gratified with the result. The church which met together the first day, Imperial Loft Street Church, subscribed $14 a month on the spot, and later added $2 more, making $16 a month in all. This will pay preacher's salary, church repairs, and sundry expenses, and part of the rent. This is certainly a good subscription when compared with their pledge of $4 a month at the beginning of 1901. This good result is largely due to the energy of the young preacher, who is a well-trained man, thoroughly familiar with the best methods of work, and having a strong and helpful influence over his people. If some friends at home could furnish the funds by which this church could buy or build a meeting house, they would be established as a strong, energetic, self-supporting church. In fact they have done now as much as any church in the mission toward self-support, no church organization yet having been able to build their own building. It is sincerely to be hoped that they may be provided with their own building before long.

"The second church, that at the Water Gate, pledged $12.50 a month, during the meeting, and there is good prospect of additional pledges, bringing the amount to $15 or $16 a month. This church also lacks nothing but its own building to make it a strong, self-supporting church. It has been in existence thirty years, and has had very varied fortunes, but present indications point to a very prosperous future. It is to be hoped that the two young men in charge of these churches may be blessed of God, and fitted by His Spirit for ordination to the pastorate in the course of a few years.

"The third church, that at Au-haeng, met today, and it is too early to tell the exact amount of their pledges for the coming year. Those present pledged $6 a month, and others will increase this amount. But the church at this place has been greatly hindered this year by cramped quarters, meeting in a room 12 by 24 for their Sabbath and week-day services. The preacher has been very faithful and energetic, but cannot gather large congregations in such a place. These three churches imperatively need large buildings built on foreign plans, which will be cheaper in the end than native buildings, and their future will then be assured."

Mr. and Mrs. Hinman, on account of the great need of the station at Shao-wu, have decided to remove to that city, and were expecting to start up the river about the middle of January.

ENTHUSIASTIC GIVERS.

MISS JOSEPHINE WALKER writes from Shao-wu, January 3: —

"The Boys' Boarding School is becoming unmanageable for size, breaking through its old confines. The people have determined to wait no longer for the building they have wanted so long, but have started a subscription, and are

doing what they can towards erecting a building themselves. The last I knew, over six hundred dollars had been contributed by the Christians of Shao-wu, and one outstation. We are working for two thousand and, God helping us, we will have it. Is there not some one in the home-land who will double it? The best part of all is the way the boys themselves have taken hold. Each boy has promised to give ten days' *work*, and more if needed. And they did not do it grudgingly, but eagerly.

"When you recall that most of these 'boys' are young men of eighteen or twenty years of age, who have read books all their lives, and lived among literary men, who not only disdain manual labor, but are also forbidden it by law, I think you will feel that Christianity has done something for this people. The boys are planning to paint and lath the building, and some even suggested plastering. Brought up as they have been, they are not as strong as the average American girl, it seems to me, so I did not encourage them putting themselves down for as much as some suggested. One of the carpenters offered to give some trees for the building, and hardly a day goes by but something is added from an unexpected source. The girls in the Girls' School voted to go without their Christmas dinner, and give the five dollars towards the school. A poor widow who has five little children says, 'Put me down for a dollar.' One after another comes and says, 'My husband put his name down, but I want you to put me down for a dollar of my own.' Truly, God is answering our prayers for the money for a school building, and his answer to our prayers for new missionaries will surely come, too."

South China Mission.

NEW WORK AND OLD.

DR. HAGER, of Hong Kong, under date of January 11, sends a report of his last trip for 1901 into the country districts:—

"During this journey some fifty-one have been received into the church, which brings the total for the year up to 230, which shows a decided change for the better over that of last year. Our new station at Ma Kong is now in full working order, and our opening service was attended by a large audience, when the people listened to the gospel message for more than two hours.

"The new chapel at Cheung Sha Tong is also completed, and we now have a building suitable for men and women for many years to come. True, there is still a small debt resting upon the building, but we hope that it will be lifted during the coming year. A new station has also been opened at Kam Kai Shui where we have *bought* a shop, inasmuch as the price was the same as a rental for three and one-half years. It will require the same amount of money to repair and furnish it, but the total sum ought not to exceed $100 in United States gold. One reason of our pressing into this new field is because the California Chinese are opening a chapel at Yan Ping city, and this station will be in line with that. One missionary, with a little extra labor, can oversee it all. The field ought to be a good one, and if we can secure an earnest man, a large harvest of souls ought to be gathered. But the question of support troubles me a little. We ought to have an additional $200 or $300 in gold to provide for this work, and I trust that the committee will see its way to give it if friends do not come to our aid. It is a strange but interesting fact, that on this journey I was asked to open work in an entirely new field and where the people promised to erect a chapel for me. I was asked to visit the region, but could not for the pressing nature of other duties, but I hope some-

time in the near future to go there and inspect the field.

"At two other places preparations are being made to secure for us preaching places, one of which we expected to enter some two or three years ago, but were hindered by the Chinese. This work will, however, be left over until next year, when we hope that the Shui Po market will become another light dispenser to the heathen. It is in a valley that we have desired to enter, and there ought to be good results. Right along the same route of travel some of the heathen are desiring to build a chapel for us, if we are willing to pay a small rental of five or ten dollars per year. All these facts are encouraging, but we ought to have more funds to meet these new demands."

WORK OF THE AMERICAN CHINESE.

"The California Christians, through their China Congregational Missionary Society, will in the near future open two new stations. The first is situated at Yan Ping, and the second at San Ni, and they are very desirous of taking over our Cheung Sha station, as soon as a suitable shop can be found. This will enlarge the country work very considerably, and for it the missionaries must be responsible. The funds will be furnished by the native missionary society, but the care of the work will devolve upon our mission. With this accession of stations we shall be able to do a good country work, and the purpose for which the mission was started will have been accomplished, *viz.*, that of planting stations all over the four districts whence the American Chinese come. We shall then have eleven stations in the San Ning district, eight stations in the Hoi Ping district, three stations in the Yan Ping district, and one station in the San Ui district, besides those stations that may be opened in the Shun Tak, Heung Shan, and other districts."

North China Mission.

AFFAIRS AT PAO-TING-FU.

DR. PECK, who has been absent from Pao-ting-fu three months, reported on his return that Pastor Meng had managed the affairs of the station with discretion, having with him a band of warm-hearted and level-headed associates, so that "the Lord's grace with their own has kept them loyal to Him, and faithful and humble in a remarkable way." As an illustration of the spirit with which the officials are disposed to carry out their promises, Dr. Peck states that one payment on the indemnity for the native Christians, which according to the written agreement was not due until next summer, has been paid, and disbursed among the needy ones. Writing January 6, Dr. Peck says: —

"On my return from Shantung I found that our little chapel was overcrowded. Although the congregation is not so much made up of refugees as it was early last year, there are still a few who are afraid to go back to their homes. I therefore arranged as soon as possible to turn my dispensing room, which adjoined the chapel, into that audience room, but to do that, had to give up my bedroom for a dispensing room, and hastily fit up other quarters for myself. I am glad of the necessity for doing so, but our quarters are so limited that it kept things in confusion for some time, and sadly interrupted the routine of business which needed attention.

"I am buying lime and so forth in preparation for the building which ought to begin next spring, and as I have written before, am also laying in brick and stone, for which I can get low tenders at this time, as the roads are good, or perhaps I should say not as bad as in spring.

"I have seen the Viceroy but once to speak with him since my return. He and the other high officials left at that time to meet the Emperor at the provincial border. As I write, the Emperor and Court are established here for a few days, and all local officialdom is wearing itself out to see that the royal progress has no drawback. They arrived on the 3d, but I was surprised to have New Year's calls from the Prefect, Sub-Prefect and Judge before the royal party came. They had learned that it was the foreigners' New Year, and had the courtesy to take the time when they were so exceedingly busy to pay the complimentary calls.

THE RETURN OF THE COURT.

"The arrival of the Court was an interesting affair. They came in by train, having taken the cars at the first point they reached where the track was finished. The train came in four sections, the first three bringing the attendants, mules, litters, chairs, carts and baggage, or at least a part of these impedimenta. Several train loads had come on before, and so today seven trains have been despatched for Peking, though the Emperor himself does not go until Tuesday.

"This return is a very different affair from the flight last year, when the imperial party left the north gate of Peking in three one-horse carts, arrived unexpectedly at a country inn at the end of the first day's journey, and had nothing but millet mush to eat. That innkeeper, however, a Mohammedan, treated them as well as he could, provided three mule litters and 3,000 taels of silver and went with them. I saw him the other day. He has six litters and is entrusted with conveying the personal belongings of the Emperor and Empress Dowager. His litters are covered with the imperial yellow, and although he is serving nominally without pay, he will doubtless have his reward, and he deserves it. His is an old and reliable family which has done a great deal of business for our Kalgan station.

"The Court has evidently collected a great deal of treasure on the journey. That part of the business is managed by the palace eunuchs. One or two of the local magistrates on the route tried to haggle over the price, and were promptly degraded. The others soon caught on, and I am credibly informed that Paoting-fu paid one million taels, and that the officials congratulate themselves on getting off so easily.

"By order of the Emperor and Empress Dowager, the old customs regulating a royal progress have been largely changed. Shops on the streets were allowed to remain open and the people to line the sides, — I cannot say sidewalks, for the streets of other Chinese cities are not wide like those of Peking. Little restraint was placed on the crowds, which were allowed to come quite close, and, more remarkable still, to stand. At the railroad station not a knee was bent. It is not etiquette for the Chinese to doff his hat, so that sign of respect is wanting. The ordinary Chinese salutation, while graceful and dignified when properly done, does not seem to lend itself well to such long-range usage. Like the handshake, it is more suited for personal salutation. Consequently, the reception of the Emperor on his arrival here lacked a good deal of impressiveness. They have not learned yet to manage such a function with dignity in the ways of the occidental. The Emperor got into his chair and was immediately carried off without notice like an ordinary mortal. His chair passed very close to where I was standing. We might have shaken hands had he been so disposed, but instead, we stared hard at each other, evidently with mutual intent. I was perhaps the first occidental he had seen since the wave before which he had fled last year. But he had a pleasant

expression, and regarded me without a trace of animosity.

"His more famous aunt followed in a chair of imperial yellow which matched his, and it is evident that all the talk of her leaving the government to be run by the Emperor is but the echo of the wish of those who predict it. The empress, who has a nice face, followed in another chair, and then a bevy of other ladies of the Court.

"You will be glad to know that we are beginning the Week of Prayer with interesting daily meetings. On the last Sunday of the old year, we held a communion service, and received eleven to full membership, and three on probation. Others who could not be here at that time will be admitted next Sunday. And so the old year goes out with its record of blessing after trial, and the new rings in with encouragement and promise."

WITHIN THE CAPITAL.

The letters from Peking, specially those from Messrs. Stelle and Wilder, are naturally filled with details concerning the care of the native Christians and the purchase and arrangements for land and buildings for the accommodation of the mission in its various departments. This work is quite successful, and property is being secured that will serve an excellent purpose in the days to come. Mr. Wilder writes: —

"We are well accommodated here with a hall for our church services. In spite of the severe losses, the hall is full even to overflowing on Sundays, and comfortably filled on week-day prayer meetings. The boys' school, started only two or three years ago, has grown to thirty-five, and requires two native teachers, graduates of the college. Bridgman school has fifty-eight girls, and Miss Russell's day school a goodly number. All the remnants of the Peking North Church are living near by, and attend here. The pastor, Jen, has been the preaching pastor of the whole Peking Church since Mr. Ament went away, ably assisted by Wang Wen Shun, a recent seminary graduate. Now we three divide the work, and have all we can do, as two country places have to be supplied from here, and the country work alone needs all of one man's time, and he should be a missionary, too. At a cost of fifty taels I have renovated a stone cutter's shop, next to our old street chapel, and we are preaching the gospel at the old stand to audiences practically as large and attentive as four years ago.

"Misses Russell, Sheffield, J. E. Chapin, and Porter are busy in the school and woman's work. They keep house together in the two side buildings of our large square court. Mr. Stelle and our family occupy the large main dwelling on the north side of the court, and the large chapel forms the south side of the square.

"The country is perfectly safe, *i. e.*, safer than ever before, or at least safer than at any time for three or four years. The people say in the country, 'It is perfectly safe for *us* on the roads and all the more for you foreigners.' This is not true perhaps near Tientsin, but elsewhere the officials have the country well in hand. They ask foreigners to notify them when going on tours, and sometimes they think best to give us a few soldiers. The escorts themselves tell us it is unnecessary as a safeguard, but it is the proper thing as a token of honor and respect."

CHURCH WORK.

MR. STELLE reports his labors, especially in reference to the indemnities, in connection with the officials, who had been exceedingly courteous and kindly in all their dealings, and he adds: —

"The work of the church in the city is in a promising condition. Now that the native indemnities have been received, money matters are falling into their rightful subordinate place. I ought to add that the city church mem-

bers gave voluntarily out of their indemnities received, 500 taels for the improvement of the North Chapel. The church is aroused and active, and we all hope for a winter of real spiritual growth and achievement.

"The work in the country stations is also in good condition. Mr. Wilder has just returned from a trip to all the country stations, and gives a most encouraging report. At Lin Koû Chfao, about fifteen miles from Peking, where one of our most active Christians lives, there has been for months some excellent results. At times in the summer ten or twelve of the inquirers came up from there to Peking for the Sunday services. It has seemed best to delay any definite connection with the church, but so far as we could we have given them every other encouragement. The native pastor has been down several times to spend Sunday, and Mr. Wilder once. There are many interested, and some are really starting the new life. The little congregation sometimes numbers as many as fifty. We hope to open a station there soon with a considerable membership.

"Dr. Ament felt last winter that the country work was just ready to open out gloriously, if only it could have quiet times and a little encouragement. We feel this now increasingly."

OUTSTATIONS OF PEKING.

Mr. Galt reports an extensive tour in the country districts, from which he and his associates derived much encouragement. He writes: —

"I went in company with Mr. Wilder, now in charge of the Peking station, and Mr. Gammon of Tientsin, agent of the Bible Society. The district which we visited is the country field of the Peking station, lying off southeast of Peking, and extending a distance of a hundred and fifty miles. We went on the train as far as Cho Chou, and then rode our bicycles, having with us two carts to carry our bedding and baggage. We spent the first night in Cho Chou, and found the church there in possession of a comfortable chapel and accompanying buildings given them by the official through Dr. Ament. Our next stop was Ping Ching, where a helper is in charge of a small village work. Thence we went to Hsin Ching, the *hsien* city, to call on the official. We found him cordial and friendly, and quite ready to attend to the few matters of business which Mr. Wilder had to present.

"The next station was Nan Meng, where a faithful deacon is in charge of a good-sized church, and then we went on to Pa Chou to call on another official. Here also we were received kindly, and the business which Mr. Wilder presented was promptly attended to. At the city previously visited we had been given a guard of one mounted and four foot soldiers, but these we now permitted to return, and received from the Pa Chou official a guard of three mounted soldiers, who continued with us during the remainder of the trip. According to the statements of the officials, and our own impressions as we went about the country, this guard was quite unnecessary so far as safety was concerned, but the officials wished the people even in the remote villages to know that we were traveling with the approval and protection of the government.

"From Pa Chou we journeyed on southward, passing through Shih Ke Chuang, where another faithful deacon is in charge, and on to Wen Au, another *hsien* city, and the furthest point of our journey. Here also we called on the official, and found him, like the others, cordial and accommodating. Shortly after starting on our return trip we called at a small village, named Fang Chuang, where is a small church, and Mr. Wilder examined and baptized two candidates for church membership.

"A trip like this helps one to an insight into present conditions in the country districts. Everything seems remark-

ably quiet, and there is little to call up the events of last year. The prevailing attitude was one of friendly curiosity, with apparently more respect for the foreigner than in former years. But while all the conditions we could observe indicated that the people were in a peaceable attitude toward the foreigner, there seemed also to be a slight feeling of hesitancy or suspension awaiting the return of the Court to the Capital. After this return, if the policy of the Government is only moderately progressive, it is safe to predict that this friendly but hesitating attitude of the people toward the foreigner will crystallize into one of permanent good will. Much depends on the policy of the government in the near future.

"The field we visited is the field where Dr. Ament took the first steps in reconstructing the work just a year ago, and we could not help noticing everywhere the attitude of the people toward him. In no place could we discover any but the friendliest feelings toward him. Especially did the officials speak well of him. The influence which he used to protect them and their people from the violence of the foreign troops they remember with genuine gratitude, and the concessions which he received were gladly granted instead of being 'extorted,' as was stated by certain writers at the time."

LIN-CHING.

MESSRS. PERKINS AND CHAPIN were the missionaries at Lin-Ching, the southernmost station of the mission, at the time of the Boxer outbreak. They have recently visited both that place and Pang-Chuang, and Mr. Perkins writes under date of January 9: —

"We found the church in Lin-Ching alive and I trust growing. Of the foreign property, there remains half of one compound wall, and the old Chinese house minus its doors and windows. The members hold their meetings in a little adobe building belonging to one of their number. The destruction of life in our church was not large. Two men with their three sons is the total. One of the murderers has been executed, and several men suspected of the same guilt are still under arrest.

"We were invited to several feasts by the merchants and gentry, who by this means wished to show their friendliness as well as regrets for the past. Of even more significance was the coming of two bands of local militia, one of which defended our houses for a time, but gave up as the crowd increased. While confessing to some measure of blame, they said, which was no doubt true, that the trouble was with the civil magistrate, who simply refused to do anything to protect the property, saying that it was well known that the Peking government had decided to destroy the foreigners. Under such circumstances I think it is little wonder that a mob of famine-stricken people should plunder whatever they could. Upon the whole, I believe that the influence of our mission in Lin-Ching will be in the future much stronger than it has been in the past, and that our desire to help the people among whom we have located is being increasingly appreciated. From Christian and non-Christian the constant question was 'When will you rebuild?'"

Of his impressions formed on the same visit, Mr. Chapin writes: —

"As to the state of the country, in general, it may be said to be never more peaceful. That brigandage exists in places is no doubt true, but all the signs go to show that it is as safe to tour and do work in the interior as at any time previous to the outbreak of 1900. Wherever the Allied soldiers have been this is emphatically so; and where they have not gone, a knowledge of the events connected with the outcome of the Boxer outbreak has percolated into the average Chinese mind, so that they treat the foreigner with the utmost respect. All

through the region where this mission is likely to do work, this is decidedly the case. In western Shantung, the people who have visited Tientsin have carried back reports of the doings of the soldiers; the magistrates have in many places taxed the people for the extra outlay for the return of the Court to Peking; the taxes are being now collected to pay the indemnities to native Christians, and another sum for the Court to pay the foreign nations. Whenever the officials knew that we were traveling they provided escorts, and even sent in food as they would to foreign officials or their own. The return of the Court to Peking is looked upon by all the Christian Chinese as the final settlement of things, an assurance that the said Court accepts the new conditions, and has had enough of Boxerism.

"All the accounts show through what a fiery trial the Christians passed during those dangerous months. It was a time of famine; some of the Christians nearly starved, and nearly all who had houses were obliged to sell some of the materials in order to live. One man died of starvation. Others ran away, and so escaped a danger of another kind, — the temptation to recant. A few members did recant, though it is well-nigh impossible to say how much their recantation meant either to themselves or to the heathen. It is rather surprising that the number of those who did recant is so small, taking into account all the rumors and dangers to which the little flock was exposed."

PANG–CHUANG.

Miss Grace Wyckoff reports the return of her sister and herself to Pang-Chuang, where they have now gathered twenty-four women who are studying earnestly. She reports that none of their girls were killed during the Boxer outbreak, nor suffered further than by the evil talk and persecutions which all Christians suffered. On Christmas eve nearly forty women and girls came to sing Christmas songs. The attendance on Sunday is good, and on one day they had in their assembly women from eighteen different villages.

FROM PEKING.

There are very interesting reports concerning affairs at the capital. Miss Jane E. Chapin wrote soon after her return to Peking: —

"It is wonderful to me to see the girls' school, now numbering fifty-eight pupils, almost as large as it was before the break up. I would not have believed that quarters so comfortable and convenient for them could have been found in a Chinese place. And it is delightful to find them working so quietly and faithfully, as if nothing had happened. They show that the discipline through which they passed was the means of developing and strengthening their characters. They also give evidence of the wise and faithful management which they have been under since they came out of the siege. The condition of the Bridgman School is one of the most encouraging things I have seen since I reached Peking."

Micronesian Mission.

FROM KUSAIE.

Mr. Channon reports that the specially bright spot in their work is on the island of Kusaie itself. There are four preaching places on the island, supplied on Sabbath day by different members of the church. It was felt that the preaching was not of a kind to edify or instruct the people, and Mr. Channon planned to give some instruction in the Bible, bearing specially on what might be preached on the following Sunday. The invitation was extended to any who desire to attend the class, and there has been an

average attendance of twenty or more present at the sessions. Mr. Channon says: —

"Most of them come from a distance of fifteen or twenty miles each week for that single hour of Bible study. I think this indicates a real desire for the Word of God. The king who was among those converted is coming quite regularly, and is becoming a changed man. He has lived a hard life, for many years was a sailor on whale ships, where he learned to drink and other sins. He had long resisted all influences for good, but now shows a real work of grace. The church roll now contains more than four fifths of the adult natives of the island."

Zulu Mission.

RESUMING WORK.

We have letters from Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Goodenough, who have recently returned from their furloughs in America. Mr. Goodenough has at last received a permit to return to Johannesburg, and hopes soon to resume his work at that city. (See page 138.) While at Inanda he wrote: —

"During the time I have been in Natal, a little over three months, I have visited nine of our twelve mission reserves, and have been absent from Inanda about two thirds of my time. I have been impressed in my travels with the thought that our mission ought to be doing something for the East Indians here in Natal. They number about 50,000, and it seems to me there is a hopeful future before them. For one thing, they are very industrious, and they are intellectually bright, in both respects surpassing the natives. Then in crossing the sea, I understand they lose their caste, which is a great gain. The government makes considerable grants for the education of the Indians. I believe the Indian government keeps a sharp lookout for the welfare of these people, and the Natal government is obliged to treat them well or the supply will be shut off. The languages most used are Tamil and Hindustani. I would suggest that one of our missionaries in India, either on his way home or on his way out, should visit Natal and look over the ground, and see whether the Board ought not to do something for these people. Instead of going to the Hills for April and May, let one or two of the missionaries visit Natal."

Mr. Goodenough was accompanied in these visits to the reserves by Mr. Taylor, of whose services in connection with the mission, he speaks very warmly.

Mr. Wilcox writes from Amanzimtote of a visit he has made to Umzumbe, after which he took a class in the Theological Training School and a Bible class in Mr. Cowles' school at Adams. He writes: —

"I began a series of special meetings, holding one or two a day for two and a half weeks; afterward I visited all the places of which I formerly had charge, and held meetings from an hour and a half to two hours long. In these visits I walked over mountains, valleys, through rain and dew, about 196 miles in ten days. I was often wet to the skin, and sometimes very tired, and I have come back pretty well worn out. Still, I am alive, and apparently in better health and strength than some of the others who have been well housed all the time."

Western Turkey Mission.

PROGRESS AT TOCAT.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry, on their return from their furlough in America, spent a few days at Tocat, and were greatly urged to spend the winter there. Unable to accede to this request, Mr. Perry vis-

ited Tocat during the Week of Prayer, in company with Miss Brewer, and he writes from that place, January 9: —

"The admission of young men into our Protestant church here has quite upset various relations in some of the Gregorian families from which the young men have come. It is well for them to visit the families, making their acquaintance, to soothe the wounds, or smooth down the ruffles.

"The work here continues to be in a very interesting condition, except that since last summer there has been no preacher. As in Sivas, the result of even this may be good, causing the people to feel more deeply the great need of a pastor, and to be willing to be more liberal in supporting him, when one is found. At present we are praying much together, that the Lord will select and equip his servant, wherever he may be, for this place, and speedily bring him to carry on the work of ingathering. The congregation numbers about 200 people, and the Sunday school, though not large, is the most interesting one I have ever seen in Tocat. The superintendent and teachers are working together for it with good results. For the special meetings of the Week of Prayer, the leaders meet me in the manse at the break of dawn each morning, while the meetings of the congregation are held in the chapel in the evening. Such supplications, united and continuous in the name of our Divine Lord, are a blessing to any people; for He is the answerer of prayer.

"Several more of the young men are expected to unite with this church by profession of faith, on the next Communion service, January 19th. This work of church building, in the midst of these abounding difficulties, is very interesting. I wonder that the Armenian ministers are not more attracted by it to remain here, instead of going off to America. Of those remaining, the number is so few that it is with great difficulty that the field is supplied. Of the churches of this station, two are in need of pastors, at once, in these important centers of influence, Tocat and Divrik. May the Lord of the harvest answer the united prayer of His people for more laborers in this service."

Miss Brewer, who was with Mr. Perry during his visit at Tocat, writes that the Boys' School has of late been so flourishing as to crowd the girls out of the building, but now, through the efforts of Mr. Perry, chiefly among English friends, a new parsonage has been built, thus vacating three rooms in the chapel building which were formerly used for the pastor and his family. Of the work of the Bible-reader with whom Miss Brewer spent a day, she writes: —

"I wish you could have seen one of the narrow, steep, stony streets we passed through. Really, I considered it a risk to life and limb. We went slowly. I kept one hand on the wall on one side, and we ascended and later descended in safety. The women to whom the Bible-reader gives lessons are many of them married and mothers of families, but they gladly put aside their work, and read the Bible, and learn its meaning. Some of these women, I hope, are true Christians; one or two are perhaps ready for church membership."

Central Turkey Mission.

REVIVAL AT AINTAB.

In a letter from Dr. Fuller given in the last number of the *Missionary Herald*, allusion was made to a widespread religious interest in the Gregorian community of Aintab and vicinity. Under date of January 15 Dr. Fuller reports the deepening of this religious interest, saying that it may be spoken of as a widespread revival. He says: —

"For several months we have had great joy and hope in noting a steadily growing religious interest in the Protestant community in Aintab; at the same time the remarkable interest among the young people of the Gregorian community has gone steadily forward, till, during the week of prayer just closed, these distinct but mutually sympathetic movements have together attained an extent and power that fairly put the whole work among the most marked, widespread and fruitful revivals that Aintab has ever enjoyed.

"So far as the Protestant community is concerned, no unusual methods have been used to awaken and develop this interest, — the usual preaching services gradually growing in attendance, and the earnest insistance on vital Gospel truths by the preachers, prayer meetings, increased in frequency, as is usual during the week of prayer, and individual Christians quickened and made glad in personal work and prayer for and with the impenitent, — these have been the means. The *fruits* have appeared in troubled inquirers, in broken hearts, penitent confessions, and the beaming faces, songs of praise, and altered lives of converted men and women.

"In the First Church the number of conversions has not yet been large, but a good work has been done among the church members in healing personal and party differences, in the increase of harmony and zeal in Christian effort, to an extent that gives much hope for the future, and that cannot fail greatly to encourage the pastor, Rev. H. H. Ashjian, at these tokens of favor upon this first year of his work in this church.

"In the Second Church, under the care of Rev. M. G. Papazian, a well instructed and thoroughly organized band of workers promptly responded to the call of their pastor, and the interest was quickly and naturally kindled, and early reached the stage of open and powerful revival, and both in regard to the number of inquirers, and the striking and clear character of individual conversions, the very best results have been reached. In the Third Church, where Professor Merrill is preaching, although there were serious obstacles to overcome, earnest, persistent and faithful work has been followed by rich blessing, so that not only is the church thoroughly quickened and brought into harmonious working condition, but many marked cases of conversion have occurred.

"The students and teachers in the College, Girls' Seminary and Orphanage, in addition to sharing and aiding in the work in the city, have had their own special meetings attended with deep interest and rich blessing, and many of the students have given good evidence of conversion, and many more have clearly received new ideas of Christian life and service. The movement is still progressing along the whole line, and there is great joy in the hearts of believers at this most gracious and signal manifestation of the enlightening and quickening power of the Holy Spirit.

AMONG THE GREGORIANS

"As to the movement in the Gregorian community it is a very remarkable, and so far as we are aware, a wholly unique and powerful one. It seems to be the result of seed-truths scattered by various agencies, which have taken root quite independently in many different centers among the young men and women of the old church. Hearts in which this seed had taken root have been naturally drawn together for Bible study and prayer, and so the old story of the 'leaven' has been lived over again. There are now probably more than twenty groups that are holding frequent meetings, always largely attended, and in which there are abundant signs of a genuine spiritual life and growth. There can be no doubt that many of these young men and women have acquired an understanding of the truth to an extent that will make

it quite impossible for them hereafter to be satisfied with mere ritual forms. This movement, although deriving much of its inspiration from, and having the heartiest sympathy of, Protestants, is, and from the first has been, distinctively Gregorian in its character, and Protestants who attend these meetings continue to take merely the place of friendly visitors and helpers. This now seems to be a movement full of the largest hope for the future, and all lovers of missions are asked to help by their prayers in the perfect ripening of these whitening fields."

FROM MARASH.

Under date of January 10 Miss Welpton reports the arrival of Miss Gordon and herself at Marash, though they were still waiting for most of the goods which should have reached them much earlier. What they most miss is their books. Miss Welpton writes: —

"This week the three churches are observing the week of prayer. The meetings are held about five o'clock in the morning, to make it convenient for the men to stop as they go home from the market. I do not understand much of the sermons, but the spirit of the services has seemed to me to be very earnest. There is a great desire in our hearts, and the same desire is expressed by many native Christians, that there may be a special time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord this year. It has been the subject of much prayer in our station meetings and in our homes. In the Second Church Sunday school, where I have charge of the music, the teachers are praying for their classes, and a few weeks ago Miss Salmond talked directly with the children about giving themselves to Jesus and accepting him as their Saviour. My heart goes out into the villages where the darkness is so great. How good it is that we can *pray* for these people, and in that way be a blessing before we can talk with them!

"The hymns in Turkish slip into my mind quite without my realizing it, and it is becoming comparatively easy to sing with the children. The Bible, too, begins to sound familiar in this language, and many words are coming to mean quite as much in Turkish as in English. *Thinking* in a language is the true way to learn it, I feel sure.

"My first New Year's day in Marash has gone! It seemed very early to go to church at five o'clock in the morning, but I enjoyed the service very much. Probably six hundred people called during the day. It gives them great pleasure."

A WELCOME RETURN.

MR. AND MRS. MARTIN on reaching Hadjin, after their furlough in the United States, found a most cordial welcome, and are impressed with the hopefulness of the outlook. Mr. Martin writes: —

"We arrived in Hadjin, Thursday, November 7th. Whilst still eight miles or more distant from the city, the people began to meet us, some on horseback, many on foot, great and small, hundreds of them, the company increasing as we approached the town. Four times along the route was our progress arrested, while hymns of welcome were sung by the children, and others who had come to greet us. Beginning the next day after our arrival, and for about ten days following, an almost continual procession of people kept coming to welcome us, and to express their pleasure because of our safe return. We wished to get to work, but for two weeks we were able to do little else than receive guests. It was not time lost, however, because the welcome was so sincere and spontaneous it gave us opportunities to look into each other's hearts, and to know and trust each other more fully than heretofore. It was not easy to become separated from loved ones across the seas, but on this side we found ourselves surrounded by many warm-hearted and true friends.

"A few days ago we received a boy from a village, four days' journey from Hadjin, where, we may say, no missionary work has yet been done. His father brought the boy on foot, bare-footed and poorly clad, and wanted us to take him in. We have no provision for the support and education of the boy, but as there was really no outward agency to move the father to bring the lad to us, I felt that by sending him back we might be in danger of grieving the spirit of God, in failing to support and encourage the desire of those who are reaching their hands out of the darkness towards the light. We trust friends will be found to undertake the support of this boy, that he may be trained and educated for service in his native village. I presented the father with a copy of the Scriptures. His joy was great. Afterwards, in the course of conversation and whilst speaking of those who periodically oppress and raid their village, he made use of the malediction common in this country, 'ojaghu batsun,'—literally, 'may their hearths be swallowed up, may their homes and name be obliterated.' I checked him and pointed out to him that if he would faithfully read the book which I had given him, instead of cursing his enemies, he would pray for them and truly desire that they would turn to God and become His people. His eyes filled with tears as he answered, 'Yes, we are ignorant, benighted, and are no better than cattle; we do not know what is contained in this Book of God; no one ever told us, and so we go on cursing each other instead of, as you say, seeking each other's good. That has been our lot, and it is not easy for us to change now, but we desire that at least our children may be delivered from this state, and that they may enjoy the light that is shining on other towns and villages. That,' said he, 'is why I brought my boy to you.'"

Madura Mission.

PERIAKULAM STATION.

DR. TRACY writes to Secretary Barton in reference to the visit of the Deputation, and also as to the condition of the Periakulam station of which he has had charge for a number of years.

"The statistics of the station, which are now in, show that in spite of some interesting additions there has been a small shrinkage somewhere, and the total number of names on the rolls of the congregation is a few less than last year. I am surprised at this, for as I watched the station through the year I felt almost sure that we would be able to show as last year a considerable increase. One is apt to comfort one's self with the assurance that figures are not always the best indication either of progress or of good work done. All the same it is pleasant to have a good showing of figures, on occasion.

"Pastor Vethamanikan is bearing up bravely under the terrible loss that he met with in the death of his wife last August. She was a rather remarkable and exceptional light, shining in a dark place, and her light was a bright one. In the matter of finances, all the churches have shown progress over last year. All churches that have their own pastors have met their salaries in full this year, besides doing a fair share toward outside work and interests. I regard this as one of the hopeful signs of real progress that has been showing itself through a period of several years. These people are very slow to see that a church which does not pay its own way is not worthy of the name of a church at all. Their poverty is partly to blame, as well as their lack of the spirit of push. But for ten years I have kept this matter constantly on the move, and iteration is, I am glad to see, beginning to show results. I have kept a record of the financial standing of each

of the seven churches through the ten years that I have been in charge here, and what I have had to go through in the amount of aid to keep their pastors from loss is a very considerable amount. If I were to stay on here I think that we could keep from retrogression, but I do not know what will happen under a change. We all have irons enough in the fire, so that it takes pretty much all of each man's time to see that each iron is kept hot, and when it comes to one man having to do two men's work, some of the irons are very apt to get cool.

"The one bright and happy memory of the year is the visit of the Deputation. You did us good, and I hope that we did you no harm. I wish that we had had time to go into the villages of the station, while you were with us, not for anything new that we could have shown to you, but for the good that your coming might have done to the people. The sight of new white faces seems to do them a lot of good."

NOTES FROM THE WIDE FIELD.

CHINA.

TESTIMONY TO MISSIONARIES. — A well known English officer, Major Younghusband, whose publications regarding his extensive travels in Eastern Asia have had wide circulation, writes a letter to the London *Times*, using these striking words: —

"Do not let us forget that the most important and the most far-reaching work in China is not done by our official representatives, nor by our enterprising merchants, but by that great body of Christian men — and women, too — who are giving their lives to impart to the Chinese the accumulated knowledge of the West, and, more important still, to infuse into them that new spiritual influence without which western learning is of little avail. The missionary has received but lukewarm encouragement so far. Can we not, now, at any rate, when he is about to prove himself a success, give him that true warmth of sympathy and support which he sorely needs and richly deserves?"

MISCELLANY.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

Centennial Survey of Foreign Missions. A Statistical Supplement to "Christian Missions and Social Progress," being a Conspectus of the Achievements and Results of Evangelical Missions in all Lands at the Close of the Nineteenth Century. By the Rev. James S. Dennis, D.D. Price, $4.00 net. F. H. Revell Co. 1902.

It was with mingled astonishment and delight that our eyes opened on this volume, the publication of which has been anticipated for some time. Dr. Dennis presented to the Ecumenical Conference of Foreign Missions, held in 1900, a statistical report which was understood to be preliminary to some more complete presentation of the position of Christian missions at the end of the nineteenth century which he had in preparation. Yet few, we presume, had expected a work of such magnitude as this which now comes from the press. It is a quarto volume of over 400 pages, beside maps, with the matter arranged in the clearest form and beautifully printed.

The first sixty pages are devoted to the statistics of the income, staff, and work of foreign missionary societies in

all countries, beginning with those of the United States, ending with those of Africa. Then follow fifty-four pages recording the missionary educational institutions, from the universities down to the kindergartens, in the several countries where foreign missions are prosecuted. The third principal division covers seventy pages, and relates to literary work, specially to Bible translations, and to the magazines and papers issued in mission fields. This record of Bible translation is by far the most complete of anything yet issued, and its "Remarks," historical and descriptive, are invaluable. The fourth division relates to Medical Work, giving the statistics of hospitals and dispensaries, filling twenty pages. The fifth chapter reports the philanthropic and reformatory enterprises connected with foreign missions, such as orphanages, asylums for lepers and others, schools for the blind and deaf, temperance organizations and opium refuges.

Under the heading of "Cultural," twenty pages are filled with the statistics of societies and associations for general improvement in mission lands, — such as Societies of Christian Endeavor, Young Men's Christian Associations, Zenana Missions, etc. A short chapter is given to organizations, chiefly under native control, for social, moral, and religious reform, but not directly connected with the missions. Then comes a chapter on missionary training institutions, and another on missionary vessels. These great divisions are followed by General Summaries, and by a Directory of the Protestant Foreign Missionary Societies of the world. This directory covers no less than eighty-seven pages, and gives some facts in reference to 558 organizations prosecuting missionary work. Some of these are branches and auxiliaries, attached more or less to the larger societies, but large enough to have partial independence. Following the directory of the societies come valuable indices, very complete as to subjects, societies, and proper names. The few maps that are added are ample by reason of a peculiar index, indicating by numbers the places mentioned in the volume, so that they can be readily found.

We must again express our wonder at the amount of information that is presented in this handsome volume, the production of which in cost of time and labor, to say nothing of money, must have been very great. It is an invaluable thesaurus, and the Christian church should recognize its deep indebtedness to Dr. Dennis for setting up, at the beginning of the twentieth century, this monument of what God has accomplished in the modern missionary era. It will be a volume for reference in all times to come, as to the position of this missionary work at this turn in the centuries. It will answer forever, to all except the wickedly captious, the question, "Do missions pay?" They are facts which are here presented, — in one sense bald facts, but they are eloquent. As Dr. Dennis remarks in the preface, "rightly interpreted, such a survey becomes a call to genial optimism and fresh courage."

Report of the First International Missionary Conference of the Christian Church, held at Piqua, Ohio, U. S. A., October 16–20, 1901. Published by The Mission Board of the Christian Church, Dayton, Ohio. Price in paper cover, 25 cts.

The body taking the name of "Christians" is not a large one among the denominations, having about one hundred and ten thousand communicants. Combining with those of the same faith and polity in Canada, the body has now held its First International Missionary Conference. A report of this conference fills a volume of 224 pages, in which papers of interest and value are printed, bearing upon the missionary work in home and foreign lands. The tone of these papers is excellent, and a denomination which can report a convention of such vigor will surely do larger things in the future in missionary lines.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

SPECIAL TOPICS FOR PRAYER.

With devout thanksgivings for the release of the captives in European Turkey, let there be special prayer for the mission, whose work has been so sadly interrupted. (See page 143.)

With gratitude to God for the reported revivals reported in Japan and in Central Turkey, let there be prayer that this wave of holy influence may move over the missions thus blessed, and extend to other lands. (See pages 137 and 139.)

For a special blessing upon the students in colleges, seminaries, and medical schools, following the Convention of Student Volunteers at Toronto. (See page 153.)

ARRIVALS ABROAD.

November 5. At Marash, Central Turkey, Miss Annie E. Gordon and Miss Cora May Welpton.

ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

February 11. At Chicago, Miss Pauline Swartz, of the Japan Mission.

DEATHS.

January 25. At Marash, Central Turkey, Mrs. Clara Hamlin Lee. (See page 151.)

March 3. At West Groton, N. Y., Mrs. Oriana R. Ireland, of the Zulu Mission. (See page 153.)

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN FEBRUARY.

MAINE.

Bangor, 1st Cong.ch., toward support Rev. C. S. Vaughan,	50 00	
Bath, Central Cong. ch.	58 29	
Belfast, 1st Cong. ch.	50 00	
Bingham, Cong. ch.	1 00	
Farmington, 1st Cong. ch.	9 50	
Gardiner, A friend,	20 00	
North Bridgton, Cong. ch.	5 00	
South Paris, 1st Cong. ch.	22 47	
York Village, 1st Cong. ch.	10 00	226 26

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Candia, 1st Cong. ch.	13 10	
Chester, Cong. ch.	8 73	
Exeter, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. T., In memory of Mrs. B. D. Conkling,	5 00	
Francestown, M. B. Fisher,	5 00	
Goffstown, Cong.ch., with other donations, to const. REV. HENRY H. WENTWORTH, H. M.	37 40	
Lakeport, Wm. C. Landis,	3 00	
Manchester, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. J. P. Jones,	350 00	
Tamworth, Rev. C. C. Torrey,	10 00	
Wakefield, A friend,	3 00	435 23
Legacies. — Hillsboro, Caroline M. Burnham, add'l,		2,873 47
		3,308 70

VERMONT.

Burlington, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. William Hazen,	100 00	
Derby Line, Rock Island Cong. ch., for native helpers, Madura,	20 00	
East Poultney, Cong. ch.	2 00	
Guilford, Cong. ch.	5 00	
Lyndon, 1st Cong. ch.	20 00	
Pittsford, Cong. ch.	46 00	
Randolph Centre, Cong. ch.	18 30	
Sharon, Cong. ch.	2 50	
Wallingford, Cong. ch.	14 55	
Westminster, Cong. ch.	21 28	
Weston, Mrs. C. W. Sprague,	3 00	
Wilder, 1st Cong. ch.	8 50	
Williston, William M. Barber,	5 00	
Windham, Cong. ch.	11 00	
Woodstock, Cong. ch.	32 70	309 83

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amherst, South Cong. ch., 10.20; North Cong. ch., 10,	20 20	
Athol, Evan Cong. ch.	54 38	
Ballard Vale, Union Cong. ch.	59 70	
Beverly, Dane-st. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. R. Winsor,	300 00	
Billerica, Cong. ch.	9 00	
Boston, Union ch., 580.72; Shawmut ch., 100; 2d ch. (Dorchester), Mrs. E. A. W. Wales, to const. MISS CHARLOTTE E. WALES, H. M., 100; Winthrop ch. (Charlestown), 62.67; Mt. Vernon ch., add'l, of which 10 from S. E. T., 20; Eliot ch. (Roxbury), 10,	873 39	
Brookfield, Miss M. E. Gibson,	95	
Brookline, Harvard ch.	369 32	
Canton, Cong. ch.	24 04	
Charlton, Cong. ch.	18 00	
Chelsea, Central Cong. ch.	9 49	
Concord, Trin. Cong. ch.	20 80	
Easthampton, 1st Cong. ch.	24 89	
Easton, Cong. ch.	20 00	
Fitchburg, Rollstone Cong. ch.	25 00	
Ipswich, Linebrook Cong. ch.	14 60	
Grafton, Evan. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. E. C. Partridge,	100 00	
Lawrence, Trinity Cong.ch., of which 5 from Y. P. S. C. E.	34 07	
Lee, Friends,	50 00	
Lowell, Pawtucket Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. J. H. Pettee,	16 70	
Lunenburg, Cong. ch.	2 00	
Lynn, 1st Cong. ch., 44; do., Int. Brackett Lord Fund, 82.92; Central Cong. ch., toward support Mrs. J. K. Browne, 85,	211 92	
Mansfield, Cong. ch., 6.25, and Cong. Sab.sch., 4.73, toward support Rev. W. H. Sanders,	10 98	
Medway, Village Cong. ch.	13 10	
Melrose Highlands, Cong. ch.	77 64	

Milford, Cong. ch. 75 95
New Braintree, Cong. ch. 14 00
Newburyport, Whitefield Cong. ch. 12 95
North Woburn, Cong. ch. 21 22
Pepperell, Cong. ch. 21 15
Princeton, 1st Cong. ch. 15 56
Raynham, 1st Cong. ch. 7 09
Salem, Tabernacle ch., toward support Rev. D. S. Herrick, 55 00
Sharon, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. W. H. Sanders, 26 32
Sheffield, Cong. ch. 7 00
South Deerfield, Frank W. Maynard, 1 00
South Hadley, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. J. C. Abbott, 121 50
Somerville, Winter Hill Cong. ch., 40; Franklin-st. Cong. ch., 25, 65 00
Springfield, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Clarence D. Ussher, 204.-25; A. E. D., for China, 50, 254 25
Wakefield, 1st Cong. ch. 40 00
Walpole, Cong. ch., to const. Rev. John L. Keedy, H. M. 50 00
Ware, Cong. ch., add'l, for Zulu helpers, East Central African Mission, 21 65
Waverly, Cong. ch., Miss White, 5 00
Wellesley, A friend, 25; A friend, 10, 35 00
West Boxford, Cong. ch. 5 31
Westfield, 1st Cong. ch., for Forward Movement. 125 25
West Springfield, Ashley School and Charitable Fund, 140 11
Whitinsville, A friend, 20 00
Worcester, Union Cong. ch. 93 55
Worthington, Cong. ch., of which 10 from Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. C. T. Riggs, 22 12
——, A member of Worcester South Conference, for native preacher, Madura, 50; for do., Marathi, 50; for Theol. student, care Rev. C. Goodrich, No. China, 35; for native preacher, No. China, 50, 185 00
——, D. S. S. 15 00—3,816 15

Legacies. — Dunstable, Lettie Wilson, by Mary A. Day, Ex'r, 1,000 00
Lowell, Mrs. Helen M. Bigelow, add'l, 1,127 49
Northampton, Numan Clark, add'l, 30 00
Reading, Martha R. Temple, less expenses, 1,389 84
Springfield, Mrs. Roxalana C. Kibbe, by H.W. Bosworth, Ex'r, add'l, 3,000; Miss Lois Bliss, by Mrs. E. C. Rogers, Ex'r, 99 33, 3,099 33
Worcester, Mrs. Harriet Wheeler Damon, add'l, 5 50—6,652 16

10,468 31

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, Central Cong. ch., Woman's For. Mis. Soc. 50 00
Saylesville, Sayles Memorial, Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. F. M. Chapin, 3 13
Westerly, Pawcatuck Cong. ch. 10 00—63 13

Legacies. — Pawtucket, Hugh McCrum, add'l, 465 75

528 88

CONNECTICUT.

Bethel, 1st Cong. ch. 78 85
Bridgeport, "One who loves the American Board," 50 00
Coventry, 2d Cong. ch., with other donations, to const. Fred W. Chase, H. M. 85 00
East Canaan, Cong. ch. 12 57
East Hartford, South Cong. ch. 11 02
Fair Haven, 2d Cong. ch. 61 20
Falls Village, Cong. ch. 1 77
Gilead, "2-cents-a-week," 2 04
Goshen, Cong. ch. with other donations, to const. Rev. Harry E. Small, H. M. 30 07
Hartford, 4th Cong. ch., toward support Rev. H. S. Galt, 437.65; Asylum Hill Cong. ch., of which 50 from a friend, 60, 497 65
Ivoryton, Cong. ch. 20 50
Kensington, Cong. ch. 24 85
Lisbon, Newent Cong. ch. 24 00
Middlebury, Cong. ch. 10 00
Middletown, 1st Cong. ch. 72 19
Milford, A. S. Clark, 8 40
New Haven, Center Cong. ch., 1,352.-94; Dwight-pl. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. W. S. Ament, 110; Danish Cong. ch., 5, 1,467 94
No. Greenwich, Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. W. P. Elwood, 21 05
No. Stonington, Cong. ch. 51 00
Old Saybrook, Y. P. S. C. E., for native preacher, India, 1 73
Rockville, Union Cong. ch. 456 43
Salisbury, Cong ch., toward support Rev. C. E. Ewing, 20 00
Shelton, Cong. ch. 36 93
So. Canaan, Cong. ch. 3 10
Thomaston, 1st Cong. ch. 7 23
Thompson, Cong. ch. 33 11
Wallingford, 1st Cong. ch. 125 00
West Hartford, 1st Ch. of Christ, toward support Rev. H. G. Bissell, 150 00
Westminster, Cong. ch. 3 55
West Stafford, Cong. ch. 8 30
Westville, Cong. ch. 20 00
Willington, Cong. ch. 1 00
Wolcott, Cong. ch. 10 00
Woodbury, 1st Cong. ch. 13 82—3,420 30

NEW YORK.

Barryville, Cong. ch. 1 50
Brooklyn, Clinton-av. Cong. ch., Young Ladies' Guild, 135; Lewis-av. Cong. ch., 120.28; South Cong. ch., 68.66; Puritan Cong. ch., 11.25; J. O. Niles, 3, 338 19
Castile, Mrs. E. S. Beckwith, 7 40
Cortland, H. E. Ranney, 50 00
Elbridge, Cong. ch. (of which 8 from Woman's Mis. Scc., and 10.34 from Y. P. S. C. E.), toward support Rev. J. D. Taylor, 22 55
Gloversville, Cong. ch., toward support Dr. I. J. Atwood, 29 42
Groton City, Cong. ch., of which 4 toward support Rev. J. D. Taylor, 10 68
Homer, Cong. ch. 21 89
New York, Manhattan Cong. ch., to const. Clarence W. Bowen, Rev. Robert S. Allyer, and Mrs. William K. Tillotson, H. M., 298.38; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 44.42; Broadway Tabernacle, for Pasumalai College, 25; Christ ch. (Mt. Hope), 7; J. H. Lane, 250; Marie B. Poole, for native preacher, Madura, 35; "In memory of T. L. Byington," 25, 684 80
Niagara Falls, 1st Cong. ch. 58 37
Northville, Cong. ch. 22 16
Portland, 1st Cong. ch. 4 50
Spencerport, Mrs. S L. Bush, 1 00
Steuben, 1st Welsh Cong. ch. 6 30
West Winfield, Cong. ch. 15 70—1,274 46

NEW JERSEY.

Bound Brook, Cong. ch. 96 01
East Orange, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Dr. W. S. Dodd, 200 00
Newark, Kate L. Hamilton, 4 00
Plainfield, A friend, 10 00
Westfield, Cong. ch. 407 00——717 01

PENNSYLVANIA.

Edwardsville, Welsh Cong. ch. 10 00
Mahanoy City, Cong. ch. 3 39
Scranton, A friend of missions, 100 00——113 39

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. L. S. Gates, 450; Y. P. S. C. E. of 5th Cong. ch., toward support Rev. W. L. Beard, 20,		470 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Southern Pines, Cong. ch.	83 81	
Troy, Cong. ch.	1 50	—85 31

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, J. W. Stebbins,	10 00	
New Smyrna, Cong. ch.	2 20	
St. Petersburg, 1st Cong. ch.	5 00	
Winter Park, Cong. ch.	41 00	—58 20

TENNESSEE.

Memphis, Strangers' Cong. ch.		15 00

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Mayflower Cong. ch.		41 85

MISSOURI.

Republic, Cong. ch.	3 78	
Springfield, German Cong. ch.	6 55	
St. Louis, Bethlehem Cong. ch., of which 2 for Japan and 1 for China,	3 00	—13 33

OHIO.

Belpre, Cong. ch.	11 50	
Cleveland, Pilgrim Cong. ch., 154.60; Euclid-av. Cong. ch., 86.01; East Cong. ch., 5.46; Mrs. J. D. Nutting, 2,	248 07	
Cuyahoga Falls, Cong. ch.	8 50	
Dover, Cong. ch.	26 14	
Elyria, 1st Cong. ch.	12 64	
Hudson, Cong. ch.	10 00	
Huntsburg, Cong. ch., K. E. Soc.	5 32	
Jefferson, Cong. ch.	6 51	
Mansfield, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Dr. A. P. Peck,	225 00	
Oberlin, Wm. M. Mead,	9 25	
Radnor, Cong. ch.	3 30	
Shandon, Cong. ch.	16 00	
Springfield, Lagonda-av. Cong. ch.	5 00	
Thomaston, Rachel Davies,	10 00	
Toledo, Washington-st. ch., Y. P. S. C. E., 10; do., Mrs. L. E. Johnson, 5; do., C. H. Moore, 5; do., E. H. Rhoades, 5; do., M. Lawrance, 2; do., Individuals, 1 each, 15, all toward support Rev. J. H. Dickson,	42 00	
Wellington, 1st Cong. ch.	35 00	
Wooster, A friend,	1 00	—675 23
Legacies.— Atwater, J. M. Alden, by Gideon Seymour, Ex'r, add'l,		86 00
		761 23

ILLINOIS.

Creal Springs, Cong. ch.	1 65	
Edelstein, Cong. ch.	2 50	
Farmington, Cong. ch.	13 41	
Geneva, Cong. ch.	3 00	
Gridley, Cong. ch.	26 50	
Griggsville, Cong. ch.	10 80	
Joliet, Rev. S. Penfield,	10 00	
Marshall, Cong. ch.	15 00	
Maywood, Cong. ch.	2 21	
Peoria, 1st Cong. ch.	68 21	
Prophetstown, Cong. ch.	6 00	
Seward, Mr and Mrs. F. G. Alden,	42 50	
Springfield, 1st Cong. ch.	11 10	
——, Friends,	250 00	—462 88

MICHIGAN.

Armada, Cong. ch.	16 10	
Breckinridge, Cong. ch.	12 50	
Chesterfield, 1st Cong. ch.	1 00	
Coloma, Cong. ch.	2 80	
Lansing, Pilgrim Cong. ch.	1 87	
New Haven, Cong. ch.	3 47	
Richland, Presb. ch., Mrs. Eli Miller,	5 00	
St. Clair, Cong. ch.	10 85	
——, A friend,	2 00	—55 59

WISCONSIN.

Appleton, 1st Cong. ch.	10 38	
Berlin, Union Cong. ch.	5 00	
East Pepin, Cong. ch.	1 00	
Fort Atkinson, Cong. ch.	8 84	
Glenbeulah, J. H. Austin,	5 00	
Kenosha, 1st Cong. ch.	50 00	
Racine, J. M. Jones,	1 00	
Stoughton, Cong. ch.	12 30	
Windsor, Cong. ch.	21 46	—114 98
Legacies.— Beloit, Mrs. Ellen B. French, add'l,	408 95	
Ripon, Lonson Stillwell, by L. E. and Roy Reed,	50 00	—458 95
		573 93

IOWA.

Davenport, Horace T. Bushnell,	10 00	
Goldfield, Francis T. Philbrook,	5 00	
Grinnell, Cong. ch., toward support missionary,	25 10	
Kellogg, Cong. ch.	4 30	
Montour, Cong. ch.	50 00	
Sherrill, German Cong. ch.	2 00	
Toledo, Cong. ch.	2 05	
Union, Cong. ch.	17 50	
Wittemburg, Cong.ch., Woman's Mis. Soc.	16 75	—132 70

MINNESOTA.

Garvin, Cong. ch.	4 35	
Lake City, 1st Cong. ch.	15 45	
Minneapolis, Plymouth Cong. ch., 83.33; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 36,	119 33	
St. Paul, Olivet Cong. ch. (Merriam Park), to const. S. J. CLARK, H. M., 100; Bohemian Cyril Chapel, 10,	110 00	
Winona, 1st Cong. ch.	37 05	—286 18

KANSAS.

Burlington, Cong. ch.	14 81	
Kansas City, Pilgrim Cong. ch.	4 75	
Lyons, B. D. Conkling,	5 00	
Sterling, Cong. ch.	11 45	—36 01

NEBRASKA.

Curtis, Cong. ch.	8 00	
Fairmont, Cong. ch.	34 00	
Ogalalla, Cong. ch.	6 95	—48 95

CALIFORNIA.

College Park, Abel Whitton,	5 00	
Kenwood, Los Guellicos Cong. ch.	11 25	
Murphy's, Cong. ch.	8 00	
Redlands, R. A. Harris, for medical work in China,	20 00	
San Francisco, 1st Cong. Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. H. H. Atkinson, 50; Fourth Cong. ch., 5.35,	55 35	
Santa Barbara, Cong. ch.	27 80	
Stockton, 1st Cong. ch.	8 00	—135 40

OREGON.

Bethany, H. Stoffers, Jr.	10 00	
Hillside, Cong. ch.	2 10	

Portland, Sunnyside Cong. ch. 5 00
Wilsonville, Hood View Cong. ch. 9 27——26 37

COLORADO.

Colorado Springs, 1st Cong. ch. 32 10

WASHINGTON.

Alderton, Cong. ch. 3 47
Cathlamet, Cong. ch. 4 00
McMillin, Cong. ch. 1 25
Orting, Cong. ch. 2 75
Rosalia, Cong. ch. 5 00
Seattle, Eloise H. Coryell, for native evangelist, India, 60 00
Skokomish, Cong. ch. 2 50
Twana, Cong. ch. 2 50
Walla Walla, Free Ev. Luth. Cong. ch. of Zion, 3.75; Immanuel ch. at Crabcreek, 4.25, 8 00——89 47

NORTH DAKOTA.

Dickinson, Cong. ch., of which 2 from Ladies' Aid Soc. 9 02
Dwight, Cong. ch. 6 70
Fessenden, 1st Cong. ch. 5 96
Hankinson, Rev. H. E. Compton, 1 00——22 68

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Centerville, Cong. ch. 17 80
Mazeppa, Cong. ch. 3 40
Milbank, Cong. ch. 26 20
South Shore, Cong. ch. 5 50——52 90

MONTANA.

Helena, 1st Cong. ch. 8 00
Lewis, A friend, 227 00——235 00

IDAHO.

Challis, Woman's Mis. Union, 5 00

ARIZONA.

Tempe, Cong. ch, 13 15

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Province of Quebec, Montreal, American Presb. ch. 250 00

FOREIGN LANDS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS.

Austria, Prague, church for China, 36; ——, churches Smichov and Weinberg, 22.40; Pilsen, church, 17.40; Bystrey, church, 7.20; Klattan, church, 4; Mr. Erckinger, .40; —— "Betanie" collections, 22.60, 110 00
Bulgaria, ——, W. W. 20 00
Russia, Cubovka, Mr. Anders, for China, 3.10; A friend, for China, 3.10, 6 20
Turkey, Aintab, Elizabeth Trowbridge, 4.40; Alacham, Nikolaki Effendi Kouzoujak Oghlon, for gospel work in China, 4.40, 8 80——145 00

MISSION WORK FOR WOMEN.

From Woman's Board of Missions.

Miss Sarah Louise Day, Boston, *Treasurer.*

For several missions in part, 12,848 85
(From Concord, N. H., 2.50; New York City, 22.27; Oswego Falls, N. Y., 10), 34 77--12,883 62
Subtract am't transferred to specials (Hubbard), 50 00
12,833 62

From Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior.

Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Evanston, Illinois, *Treasurer.* 3,900 00

From Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific.

Mrs. S. M. Dodge, Oakland, California, *Treasurer.*

For education of child widow in India, 15 00

MISSION SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.

Maine. — Blue Hill, Y. P. S. C. E., 1.05; Brewer, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 10; Harrison, Cong. Sab. sch., 1.25, 12 30
New Hampshire. — Canterbury, Y. P. S. C. E., 4.18; Center Harbor, Y. P. S. C. E., 1.25, 5 43
Vermont. — Cornwall, Cong. Sab. sch., 7; Dummerston, Y. P. S. C. E., 2; Essex Junction, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 10.69; Johnson, Y. P. S. C. E., 1.50; Westminster, Cong. Sab. sch., Birthday offerings, 21, 42 19
Massachusetts. — Abington, Y. P. S. C. E. of 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 10; Dorchester, Pilgrim Sab. sch., 10; Cambridgeport, Y. P. S. C. E. of Prospect-st. ch., 1.50; Douglass, Y. P. S. C. E. of 1st Cong. ch., 3; Groton, Cong. Sab. sch., 6; Harwich, Y. P. S. C. E. of 1st Cong. ch., 5; Haverhill, Y. P. S. C. E., .75; Holden, Y. P. S. C. E., 4; Leicester, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 1.50; Ludlow, Junior Y. P. S. C. E. of Union ch., .74; Lynn, Y. P. S. C. E. of North ch., 10; Lynnfield, Y. P. S. C. E. of 2d. Cong. ch., 1; Medford, Mystic Cong. Sab. sch., 40; do., Union Cong. Sab. sch., 5.64; Milford, Cong. Sab. sch., 25; New Bedford, Miss B. Kinsley, 20; Sandwich, Y. P. S. C. E., 1; Somerville, Winter Hill Cong. Sab. sch., 9; Southampton, Cong. Sab. sch., 4.53; Swampscott, Cong. Sab. sch., 2 89; Taunton, West Cong. Sab. sch., and Y. P. S. C. E., 6; Wareham, Old Colony Local Union Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Westford, Y. P. S. C. E. for China, 5; West Hawley, Y. P. S. C. E., 3.40; Winchendon, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Worcester, Park Cong. Sab. sch., 7.47, 193 42
Connecticut. — Coventry, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., 15; Guilford, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 10; Lisbon, Junior Y. P. S. C. E. of Newent ch., 7; Lyme, Y. P. S. C. E. of 1st Cong. ch., 2.75; Salisbury, The Congregational Class of Cong. Sab. sch., 6; Woodbridge, Cong. Sab. sch., 6, 46 75
New York. — Portland, 1st Cong. Sab. sch. 5 50
Ohio. — Cincinnati, Walnut Hills Cong. Sab. sch., 9; Cleveland, Pilgrim Cong. Sab. sch., 100; Pilgrim Y. P. S. C. E., 30; No. Fairfield, Cong. Sab. sch., 5; Norwalk, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 7, 151 00
Illinois. — Prophetstown, Cong. Sab. sch., 2; Yorkville, Cong. Sab. sch., 4, 6 00
Michigan. — Neebish, Cong. Sab. sch., 2; Big Rapids, Cong. Sab. sch., 3.75, 5 75
Minnesota. — Minneapolis, Pilgrim Cong. Sab. sch., 5.90; Stewart Y. P. S. C. E., 1.09, 6 99
Iowa. — Des Moines Plymouth Cong.

Sab. sch., 20; Mason City, Y. P. S. C. E., 10; Union, Y. P. S. C. E., 2.50, 32 50
NEBRASKA. — Fairfield, Cong. Sab. sch., 3.60; Ogallala, Cong. Sab. sch., 9.10; Wescott, Cong. Sab. sch., 5.42, 18 12
WASHINGTON. — Cathlamet, Y. P. S. C. E. 2 00
NORTH DAKOTA. — Dickinson, Y. P. S. C. E., .57; Pingree, Cong. Sab. sch., 3.54; Williston, Y. P. S. C. E., 2.20, 6 31
SOUTH DAKOTA. — Lake Preston, Y. P. S. C. E. 4 20
AUSTRIA. — Bystrey ch. 50
RUSSIA. — Cubovka, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 2 54

541 50

MICRONESIAN NAVY.

TURKEY. — Aintab, Elizabeth Trowbridge, 4 40

FOR SUPPORT OF YOUNG MISSIONARIES.

INDIANA. — West Terre Haute, Y. P. S. C. E., for Lee Fund, 1 31
ILLINOIS. — Alto Pass, Y. P. S. C. E., 1.27; Atkinson, Y. P. S. C. E., 2; Chandlerville, Y. P. S. C. E., 3.33; Chicago, Madison-av. Y. P. S. C. E., 2.25; Downer's Grove, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Forrest, Y. P. S. C. E., 10; Gross Park, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Joy Prairie, Y. P. S. C. E., 2; Malta, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Moline, Y. P. S. C. E. of 1st Cong. ch., 2.50; Mt. Palatine, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Peru, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Seward, Y. P. S. C. E., 12.50, all for MacLachlan Fund, 60 85
MICHIGAN. — Eastlake, Y. P. S. C. E., 1.83; Lansing, Pilgrim Y. P. S. C. E., 3; Moline, Y. P. S. C. E., 20; New Baltimore, Y. P. S. C. E., 2.50; Shelby, Y. P. S. C. E., 10, all for Lee Fund, 37 33
WISCONSIN. — Berlin, Y. P. S. C. E. of Union Cong. ch., 2.50; Evansville, Y. P. S. C. E., 10; Roberts, Y. P. S. C. E., 10; Rosendale, Y. P. S. C. E. of 1st Cong. ch., 4.80; Union Grove, Y. P. S. C. E., 5, all for Olds Fund, 32 30
IOWA. — Alden, Y. P. S. C. E., 20; Clear Lake, Y. P. S. C. E., 8.25; Decorah, Y. P. S. C. E., 7.50; Farmington, Y. P. S. C. E., 1.08; Lewis, Y. P. S. C. E., 4; Monticello, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Riceville, Y. P. S. C. E., 6.25, all for White Fund, 52 08
MINNESOTA. — Big Lake, Y. P. S. C. E., 2.17; Brainerd, Y. P. S. C. E. of People's ch., 1.04; Glenwood, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Minneapolis, Pilgrim Y. P. S. C. E., 19.74; North Branch, Y. P. S. C. E., 3.45, all for Haskell Fund, 31 40
NEBRASKA. — Geneva, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Park, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Ogallala, Y. P. S. C. E., 5, all for Bates Fund, 15 00
COLORADO. — Highland Lake, Y. P. S. C. E., for Albrecht Fund, 10 00
NORTH DAKOTA. — Niagara, Y. P. S. C. E., 2.39; Valley City, Y. P. S. C. E., 5, both for Haskell Fund, 7 39
SOUTH DAKOTA. — Academy, Y. P. S. C. E., 10; Mitchell, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Tyndall, Y. P. S. C. E., 1.50; do., Jr. Y. P. S. C. E., 1, all for Haskell Fund, 17 50

265 16

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE DEBT.

RHODE ISLAND. — Providence, Union ch. 55 00
CONNECTICUT. — South Britain, Rev. H. DeWitt Williams, 5; Wilton, Rev. W. D. Hart, 10, 15 00
NEW YORK. — Brooklyn, Church of the Pilgrims, 850 00
NEW JERSEY. — Montclair, F. H. Marling, 15 00
ILLINOIS. — ———, Friend, add'l, 1,588.80; ———, Friend, 57.75, 1,646 55
WISCONSIN. — Beloit, Edward D. Eaton, 25 00
IOWA. — ———, Friend, 25 00

2,631 55

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS FOR SPECIAL OBJECTS.

MAINE. — Portland, Bethel ch., "Ocean Pebbles," for scholarship, care Miss S. R. Howland, 5 00
VERMONT. — St. Johnsbury, South Cong. Sab. sch., for schools, care Rev. H. N. Barnum, 25 00
MASSACHUSETTS. — Boston, Mt. Vernon ch., S. E. T., for use of Rev. C. R. Hager, 40; Union ch., Friend, for industrial work, care Dr. W. L. Thompson, 50; Clinton, Cong. ch., Chinese Dept., for work, care Dr. C. R. Hager, 3; Hatfield, "Real Folks," for work at Marash, 25; Lowell, Mrs. C. C. Morse, for Talas Boys' School Building Fund, 20; Medway, Village ch., for scholarship, care Mrs. R. Winsor, 20; Petersham, Elizabeth B. Dawes, for pupil, care Miss C. Shattuck, 25; Sunderland, Cong. Sab. sch., for school, care Rev. E. Fairbank, 35; Wellesley Hills, Y. P. S. C. E., for work, care Rev. J. C. Perkins, 10, 228 00
CONNECTICUT. — Glenbrook, Union Memorial ch., for pupil, care Mrs. E. S. Hume, 10; Madison, Jun. C. E. Soc., for use of Mrs. H. C. Hazen, 2.25; Shelton, A friend, for new church building, care Rev. C. R. Hager, 5; Windham, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Miss B. B. Noyes, 20, 37 25
NEW YORK. — Brooklyn, Parkville Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. W. S. Ament, 4.52; De Grasse, A little boy, for work, care Rev. C. T. Riggs, 5; Hastings-on-the-Hudson, Albert Shaw, for Getchell scholarship, 50; Moravia, Mrs. Carrie L. Tuthill, for Amanzimtote school, 100; New Rochelle, Eliza Moulton, for work, care Mrs. W. A. Farnsworth, 100; Port Leyden, Y. P. S. C. E., for native preacher in India, 5; Syracuse, Plymouth ch., for work, care Rev. F. R. Bunker, 5, 269 52
NEW JERSEY. — Boonton, Jun. C. E. Soc., for pupil, care Dr. W. S. Dodd, 26; East Orange, 1st Cong. Y. P. S. C. E., for Bible-woman, care Dr. W. S. Dodd, 20; Newark, Belleville-av. Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. F. R. Bunker, 5.10, 51 10
PENNSYLVANIA. — Edwardsville, Welsh Cong. ch., for use of Rev. J. P. Jones, 25 00
MARYLAND. — Baltimore, The William Cross Moore Memorial Fund, from the mother of the late William Cross Moore, for, and in his name, toward support of 30 Armenian orphans, (previously acknowledged, 2,066), 75 00
ALABAMA. — Talladega, Friend, Talladega College, for native helper, Madura, 40 00
TENNESSEE. — La Follette, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care the Misses Bement, 1 16
MISSISSIPPI. — Meridian, Y. P. S. C. E., for work, care Miss Sarah Stimpson, 2 00
OHIO. — Cleveland, Olivet ch., Extra cent-a-day Band, for use of Rev. C. S. Sanders, 10; Medina, W. A. F. E., for pupil, Ceylon, 6; Lebanon, March Bros., for work, care Mrs. E. G. Tewksbury, 1.15; Newark, Margaret Gridley, for pupil, care Rev. James H. Dickson, 6; Springfield, 1st. Cong. Y. P. S. C. E., for use Rev. G. E. Albrecht, 14; Wauseon, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. W. P. Sprague, 18; do., Jun. C. E. Soc., for do., 7, 62 15
ILLINOIS. — Chicago, Covenant Y. P. S. C. E., for work, care Dr. E. E. Hyde, 10; do., Grace Cong. Sab. sch., J. A. Werner's class, for native preacher, care Rev. H. G. Bissell, 6.25; do., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Werner, for do., 5; Evanston, Through Rev. J. F. Loba, for use of Rev. H. G. Bissell, 100; do., Friend, for work, care Rev. S. C. Bartlett, 1; Waukegan, Jun. C. E. Soc., for work, care Rev. C. N. Ransom, 5, 127 25

MICHIGAN.—Armada, Cong. Sab. sch., 12, also classes of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A True, 12.75, for pupils, care Rev. H. G. Bissell; Detroit, Fort-st. Pres. Sab. sch., Primary Dept., for Okayama orphanage, 5; Monroe, Anna M. Ferris, for work, care Mrs. M. E. Bissell, 10; Olivet, Children's Band, for pupil, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 3; Three Oaks, Edward K. Warren, for native worker, care Rev. J. E. Abbott, 100, 142 75

WISCONSIN. — Janesville, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for Talas Boys' School Building, 25 00

IOWA.—Ames, Cong. Sab. sch., for Bible-reader, care Rev. C. R. Hager, 25; Chester Centre, Cong. Sab. sch., Birthday offerings, for work, care Rev. G. E. White, 20, 45 00

MINNESOTA.—Minneapolis, Open Door ch., A member, 1; do., H. N. Leighton, 50; do., E. E. Leighton, 50; do., J. L. Nott, 10; do., S. W. Pond, 10; do., J. F. Wilcox, 10; do., G. R. Lyman, 10; do., H. T. Eddy, 5; do., H. H. Leavitt, 5; do., James Chant, 5; do., E. B. Nichols, 5; do., Rev. C. F. Swift, 5; do., J. M. Anderson, 2.50; do., J. E. Ware, 1, all for Talas Boys' School Building Fund; do., W. H. Norris, for work, care Rev. H. C. Hazen, 7.50; Owatonna, Cong. ch., for Talas Boys' School Building Fund, 17.86; St. Paul, Guy Grove, for pupils, Talas Boys' School, 30.80, 225 66

NEBRASKA. — Lincoln, Zion's Ger. Cong. ch., Jacob Miller, for work, care Rev. G. E. Albrecht, 5 00

CALIFORNIA. — San Diego, 1st Cong. ch., Elizabeth Rogers, for use Miss C. E. Ely, 45; San Francisco, Sale of coin by Dr. E. E. Hyde, for iron roof for Unam ch., Ruk, 34.10, 79 10

NORTH DAKOTA. — Friedens, Ger. Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. G. E. Albrecht, 1.70; Martin County, German Cong. churches, for native preacher, care Rev. G. E. Albrecht, 29.61, 31 31

SOUTH DAKOTA. — Parkston, Cong. churches, for work, care Rev. G. E. Albrecht, 5 00

OKLAHOMA. — Independence, Mrs. W. H. Branson, for school, care Miss E. O. Prescott, 5; Manchester, Rev. L. A. Turner, for native worker, care Rev. C. A. Nelson, 5, 10 00

CANADA. — Montreal, Mary E. Baylis, for S. B. F. scholarship, care Miss E. McCallum, 70 00

TURKEY. — Alacham, Nikolaki Kouzoujak Oghlon, for work, care Rev. L. S. Gates, 8 80

MISSION WORK FOR WOMEN.

From WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Miss Sarah Louise Day, Boston,
Treasurer.

For Bible-woman, care Dr. W. O. Ballantine,	12 00	
For use of Miss E. B. Fowler,	25 00	
For use of Miss B. B. Noyes,	20 00	
For use of Dr. F. Van Allen,	36 00	
For Bible-woman, care Miss E. J. Newton,	20 00	
For use Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Tewksbury,	30 00	
For use Mrs. Arthur H. Smith,	5 00	
For Bible-teacher, care Rev. G. H. Hubbard,	50 00	198 00

From WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Evanston, Ill.,
Treasurer.

For use of Miss R. M. Bushnell,	2 25	
For use of Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock,	25 00	
For Emily P. Baker Memorial Room at Hadjin, Turkey,	100 00	
For Mrs. Nelson's house-boat,	50 00	177 25

From WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR THE PACIFIC.

Mrs. S. M. Dodge, Oakland, California,
Treasurer,

For pupil, care Miss A. G. Chapin,	15 00	
For Armenian woman, care Mrs. T. A. Baldwin,	20 00	
For pupils, care Dr. F. C. Wellman,	8 34	
For pupil, care Miss M. R. Perkins,	10 00	
For repair of building, occupied by Miss Denton and others in Japan,	150 00	203 34
		2,174 64
Donations received in February,		36,244 91
Legacies received in February,		10,536 33
		46,781 24

Total from September 1, 1901, to February 28, 1902: Donations, $334,545.43; Legacies, $48,354.52 = $382,899.95.

ADVANCE WORK, MICRONESIA.

MASSACHUSETTS. — Adams, Cong. Sab. sch., 10; Dedham, Evalyn A. Clark, 5; Greenfield, E. P. Hitchcock, 10, 25 00

CONNECTICUT.—Greenwich, Geo. H. Mills, 10 00

NEW YORK.—Brooklyn, Beecher Memorial Y. P. S. C. E., 5; do., Mrs. Peter McCartee, 10; do., Mr. and Mrs. James H. Prentice, 10; do., J. Phillips Van Huyck, 10; East Bloomfield, Y. P. S. C. E., 10; Flushing, Cong. Sab. sch., 18.02; Oxford, Jared C. Estelow, 10; Walton, Mary E. Burgin, 10, 83 02

NEW JERSEY.— Jersey City, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 20; do., 1st Cong. Y. P. S. C. E., 20; do., W. D. Post, 10; Westfield, Martin Welles, 50, 100 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — Washington, Rev. F. W. Fairfield, 10 00

228 02

ABBOTT FUND.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Chelsea, 3d Cong. Y. P. S. C. E., 10; Petersham, Y. P. S. C. E., 20; do., Elizabeth B. Dawes, 100, 130 00

CHINESE RELIEF FUND.

Oberlin, Oberlin College Students' Fund, 15 43

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND.

MASSACHUSETTS. — Leominster, Francis A. Whitney, 166.67; Newton, Eliot ch., 1,000; Worcester, Mrs. S. A. Wheeler, 25, 1,191 67

RHODE ISLAND. — Central Falls, 100 00

CONNECTICUT. — Bridgeport, "One who loves the American Board," 25; Meriden, John D. Billard, 20, 45 00

NEW JERSEY. — Bound Brook, Cong. ch. 10 00

WISCONSIN. — Eau Claire, O. H. Ingram, 500 00

KANSAS. — Stillman Valley, Cong. ch 10 75

Officers of the Board and Members of the Prudential Committee, add'l (previously acknowledged, 26,533.34), 50 00

1,907 42

Previously acknowledged, 82,918 08

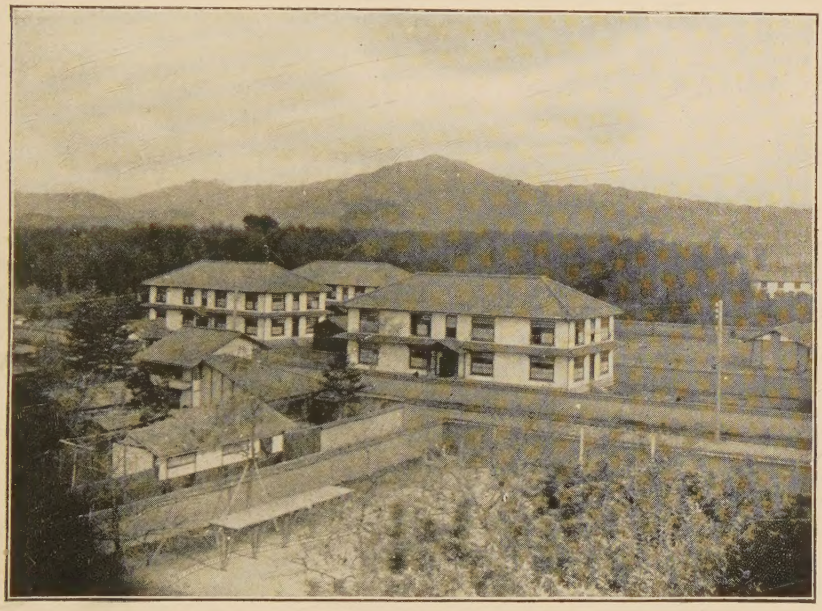
84,825 50

For Young People.

CHRISTIAN WORK IN KYOTO, JAPAN.

BY MR. CHARLES M. WARREN, INSTRUCTOR IN THE DOSHISHA.

KYOTO is the center of Buddhism in Japan, and in many other ways is a most important city; but omitting all mention of the railway and jinrikisha journeys and of the famous sights, such as the 5,000 temples, the bells, and



TWO OF THE DORMITORIES OF THE DOSHISHA.

the silk and art shops, so attractive to most travelers, I am to write about the work of the American Board's Mission here.

In the northern part of Kyoto, two miles from the station, is the Imperial Park, three quarters of a mile long and one half a mile wide. Here, amid many pine and flowering trees, is the old palace of the Emperor, which is still used whenever an imperial personage favors Kyoto with his presence. Just north of this park is the finely located Doshisha University, the center of our Board's work in Japan. Within ten minutes' walk of the Doshisha are the nine missionary houses. These are at the northwest and northeast corners of the park, and the location enhances many fold the pleasure of living in this city, which is perhaps the finest city in Japan for missionary residence.

There are many persons, both old and young, who do not understand exactly what constitutes the work of a missionary. Knowing in general that

he is sent out to "preach the gospel," they imagine that his chief work is preaching evangelistic sermons to any and everybody who can be induced to listen. The truth is that comparatively few come to know Christ as a Saviour by means of public addresses or sermons. Those who have engaged in city mission work at home know that it is not by elaborate discourses but by personal contact with individuals in the aftermeeting, that results are secured. In the same way in Japan the missionary aims at close contact with the individual. How can this be accomplished? A description of the various institutions and methods of work in Kyoto will show how the missionaries of this city have answered this question.

In the first place there is the Doshisha itself, in its several departments. Begun twenty-six years ago by Rev. Joseph Hardy Neesima and other missionaries of the American Board, it has now as part of its plant five substantially built brick buildings. They are the recitation hall, chapel, science hall, theological hall, and library. Besides these there are about ten dormitories, partly foreign and partly Japanese in style.

Ten years ago the school numbered about eight hundred students in all its male departments, preparatory, collegiate, and theological. Since that time it has passed through various vicissitudes. But God's hand has been working, and the school is once more upon a solid foundation of gospel truth. Though it now numbers only one third the students of its palmy days, we may still hope for great things from the Doshisha. At present there are two missionaries giving their whole time to the school work, and four others who contribute some teaching.

The theological department speaks for itself. Recognizing the fact that only by a body of well-trained, spiritually minded Japanese workers, directed and supplemented by the missionaries, can the best work be done, the mission from the earliest possible moment spared no effort nor expense in this line of work. The Theological Hall is a fine building, the gift of Mrs. Clarke of Brooklyn. The Theological Library is an exceptionally good one. There are good teachers in sight, but, unfortunately, there are very few students. Inasmuch as the mission and the poorer churches cannot afford to pay more than one half or one third the salaries paid by the government and by business companies, the man who enters or remains in the ministry must have a great deal of grace to withstand the temptations of the world.

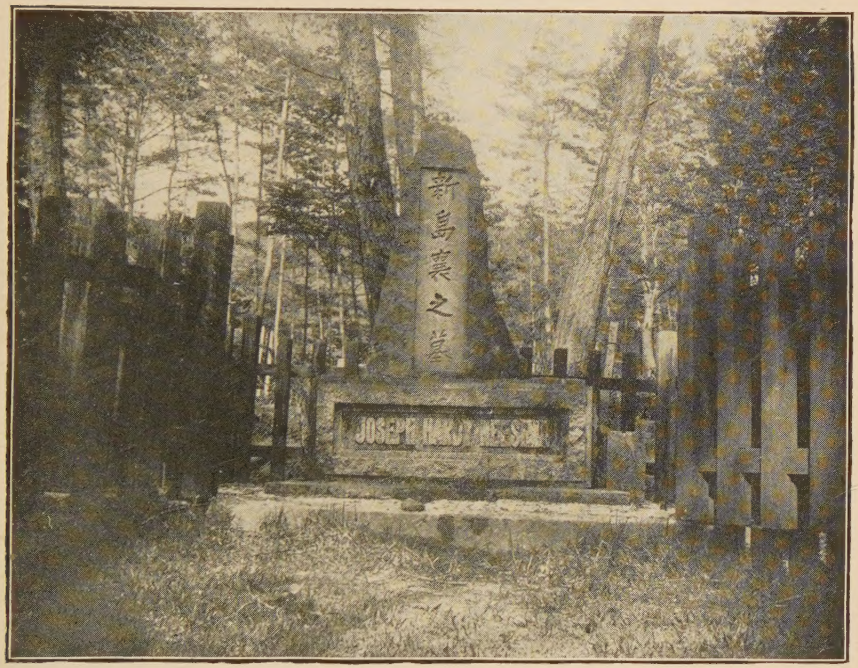
The Girls' School Department, five minutes' walk to the east, numbers about sixty, but from it have gone out many girls, nearly all Christians, and many of them to lives of active Christian work, or as mothers in Christian homes. The Doshisha Hospital and Training School for nurses gives the missionary ladies opportunity with young women, who can by virtue of their office have a great influence upon the lives of the patients whom they attend.

The hospital also, though conducted upon a small scale, not attempting to compete with the City, Imperial University, or larger private hospitals, may be used as a means of ministering to souls as well as bodies.

One of the best ways to enter a home is through the children of the kindergarten. Two kindergartens are conducted under personal supervision of

mission ladies. These latter, with their Bible-women or kindergartners, are made welcome at the homes of the little ones, and many Christians first know of Christ through the door opened in this way.

In the various chapels and churches throughout the city, the pastors and evangelists carry on the work of preaching and other forms of evangelistic work. One of these chapels or "preaching places" is on a crowded street, and the missionary speaks to a crowd in the street in front of him. This is a combination place, for he stands to preach in an open book stall, where Christian books are exposed for sale. Over this store is the home of the "Night School," where English is taught. This was started by the mission,



THE TOMB OF NEESIMA.

though later on it was turned over to one of the churches. Every evening the young men of the city gather to study English, and on one evening they have Bible study. Some of these young men find their way into other Bible classes and Sabbath schools.

There are five Sunday schools carried on by our mission station, and three others where help is rendered in teaching. One of these averages over 115 members present every Sunday, but this is of course the banner school. These schools, aside from the good seed they sow, furnish to the ladies and their Bible-women a means of contact with many homes and mothers.

Mention might be made of the Bible classes and the work for individuals done by the missionary for those who call at his home; also of the many who are caught by their eager desire to learn English. In these and many other

ways are the people of the city brought into close contact with the missionary; and He whose touch is life is able to use His instruments for good.

The past year has witnessed a great revival in many places in Japan, and Kyoto and its various institutions have shared largely in the blessing. Signs of the coming of a fresh wave of religious interest were seen during the spring and summer, but in the autumn when Mr. J. L. Mott, of the Student Volunteer Movement, visited the prominent educational centers, an unwonted interest was manifested among the students, and in Kyoto alone 173 young men decided for Christ. And the work is still going on.

TWO STUDENTS AT KYOTO.

The one on the left has on the dress of a Buddhist monk."

After speaking of the ways in which we are being brought into touch with the people, I must mention two ways in which we should like to be able to do more in this line, but where we fail for lack of money. One is in securing a foreign Y. M. C. A. secretary to work among the thousands of students in this educational center; the other is by a large centrally located building, where mass and union meetings of various kinds may be held. We have no suitable place at present. These things we *need*. We are praying and working for them, and we expect them in God's time. But we wish that some steward of the Great Master could feel called by that Master to exercise the privileges open to him.